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EUROPEAN NEWS.

German Criticism of France Resented by French Journals.

The Review and the Loan Regarded as Signs of Recovery.

Probable Commutation of Cremieux's Sentence of Death.

British Commerce Growing Restive Under the High Cable Tolls.

Discontinuance of the British Naval Rendezvous at Halifax.

Interesting Mail Details of Recent Events.

FRANCE.

Gambetta in Paris—Probable Commutation of Cremieux's Sentence—Rouher's Circular—Comment on the Review at Longchamps.

PARIS, June 30—A. M.—M. GAMBETTA arrived here yesterday. He has received many visits from both official and unofficial personages. His speech at Bordeaux was upon the subject of the development of education in France, and was received with hearty approval and great applause. The sentence of death imposed upon M. CREMIEUX by the Court-martial in session at Marseilles, will probably be commuted. The work of renovating Paris is progressing. Fully 60,000 masons are engaged in repairing the damaged buildings and erecting new ones. The city is also being thoroughly disinfected. The circular of M. ROUHER to the electors affirms that he is the defender of the principles of free trade. In relation to the future form of Government, he says the nation must decide upon it after the elections have been held, and the question of free trade been decided upon. He denounced the opponents of this policy as mere factions. The *Official Journal* of today, in commenting on the review at Longchamps, remarks that, "We have shown Europe an army 100,000 strong, valorous, and ably commanded, which has saved the cause of civilization. We have also called for two milliards of of money, and been offered five milliards. The nation evidently recovers." The journals of Paris and Versailles express satisfaction at the success of the review.

LONDON, June 30.—The correspondents of the London Press all agree that the review at Longchamps and the French loan were both successful. One of the writers says that the thought of revenge upon Germany is uppermost in the minds of the Parisians, who still hope for an opportunity to readjust the frontier.

M. Thiers' State Dinner—A German Journal Told to Mind Its Own Affairs.

PARIS, June 30.—The dinner given by President THIERS after the review, yesterday, was a brilliant affair. It was attended by nearly all the Generals and Colonels of the army in and near Paris, and by the members of the Ministry, and many prominent Deputies of the National Assembly. The utmost cordiality of feeling prevailed. The French journals resent the censures of the *North German Gazette* on the military expenditures of France. They maintain that the question concerns France only.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the Cable Tolls—Halifax and the Treaty of Washington—A Cabmen's Strike Apprehended.

LONDON, June 30.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce today, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect:

Whereas, The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has learned with surprise that high cable rates are sustained when all the Atlantic cables are working; therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of this body be authorized and directed to make representations in the matter to the Government, and to ask the aid of the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The statement is officially confirmed that Halifax will, now that the Treaty of Washington has been ratified, soon cease to be the rendezvous for the British North American fleet, and that the force in Canadian waters will be reduced to the Commodore's ship.....

Another strike of the London cabmen is apprehended.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Greece and Turkey—The Wurtemberg Troops Enter Stuttgart in Triumph.

STUTTGART, June 30.—The Wirtemberg troops made their triumphal entry yesterday to this capital. The city, which was crowded with people from all parts of the kingdom, was splendidly decorated, and at night was brilliantly illuminated.

LONDON, June 30.—It is reported that the difficulty between Greece and Turkey, arising from the appointment of M. TRICOPIS as Greek Ambassador to Constantinople, and the refusal of the Porte to receive him in that capacity, has been amicably arranged, and that the two countries are now on good terms.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Scenes of the Day—Trade of the Hour—In the Streets—Art News—The Luxembourg Saved—Courbet the Communist—Artists' Movements and Adventures.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 11, 1871.

Strangers arriving in Paris during the last week are surprised to find so few signs of the recent struggle. The barricades have been leveled, and the only trace of them is the newly-paved streets. New trees have been set out to replace those destroyed, and the painters and glaziers are doing a thriving business. The Rue Royale ten days ago was blocked by ruined buildings and barricades. Now, it has more the appearance of a demolition by HAUSSMANN for a new boulevard than the work of an incendiary mob. The hackmen have raised their prices, and will not stop for a modest-looking person carrying a bundle, but are on the continual lookout for strangers who wish to visit the ruins.

TRADE OF THE DAY.

The brisest trade at present is in photographs of Paris as it is, and portraits of the leaders of the Commune. Boys every morning form a queue, and wait for copies at the photographers, as at the opera, for tickets during some famous prima donna's engagement. Many of the windows display relics of the war, such as inkstands and vases made from exploded bombs, but the trade is not lively yet. Englishmen do not buy, but they hope that the numerous Americans who are expected to arrive will patronize them, though the prices are high. As yet there are no new fashions; the stores display last year's goods, and the ladies wear last year's dresses.

IN THE STREETS.

The boulevards are full of people who have returned to Paris, but as yet the Champs Elysées are deserted. On pleasant afternoons it was crowded by promenaders and carriages on their way to and from the Bois. Now the Bois is occupied by troops, and the loiterers congregate around the ruined palaces. Punch and Judy has a mixed audience, and two or three gingerbread-stalls have opened, but with apparent little capital invested. Every entrance to the city is crowded daily with returning Parisians and sight-seers, who, as DUMAS *fils* say, have come to see "*l'Exposition Universelle de la Bête Humaine.*"

ART GOSSIP.

GOUPIL has again opened, and displays some new pictures, painted during the siege. Mr. GOUPIL's house at Bougival was destroyed, and his *atelier* of photography received thirty shells. ARMAND and RUEL have nothing new as yet, but exhibit a fine collection of bronzes on the Rue de la Paix. GIROUX has commenced the repairs necessary, as his windows were shattered by bullets, which penetrated to the inner rooms, smashing mirrors and otherwise defacing their establishment. It is wonderful what taste can be displayed in repairing broken glass. Bullets striking an ordinary pane pierce it, leaving a round hole, but plate-glass offers such a resistance that a ball going through not only drills a hole, but cracks in every direction. Some of the plate-glass shop-windows have received many shots, and are temporarily patched with fancifully-cut papers, with a "*Ne touchez pas S. V. P.*" The iron shutters offered very little resistance to the Chassepot balls.

THE LUXEMBOURG SAVED.

The Palace of the Luxembourg has been damaged but the pictures are safe. The intention of the Commune was to blow up the palace. On Monday an officer of the Commune arrived in hot haste, ordering the palace to be cleared of the sick and wounded. The officer commanding the ambulance remonstrated, as there was no place for them to be removed to, but orders were peremptory as the palace must be blown up. Some of the guardians of the museum then remonstrated with the insurgents, trying to make them understand that the picture galleries belonged to the world, and consequently they should not destroy them. They were shot for interfering. The Versailles troops entered before they were able to carry out their destructive programme and the palace was saved. The red flag was torn down, and the staff now serves as a canvas roller in the little color-shop in the Rue Condé, well known to art students.

COURBET, THE COMMUNIST.

COURBET, the painter, was the instigator of the destruction of the Column Vendome. For five years he expounded that idea, but when *Père Duchêne* took it up, and he found it was to be carried out, he was for shirking the responsibility. When the struggle of the Communists was over, it was said he perished in defense of one of the barricades, and such was considered to be his fate, until one morning there was a notice of his capture in a wardrobe, and of his being pulled out and summarily executed. We gave another sigh—was it of relief or pain?—that his fate was at last certain. Next morning we learned it was not COURBET, but another of the leading Communists. One of the *un sou* papers told a few days after, of COURBET being conducted on foot to Versailles. Owing to the warm weather and the amount of flesh he carried, he was very much exhausted by the journey, and asked for a drink of water. He drank and expired. We were told later, from Prussian sources, that he had escaped, and was on the way through the Prussian lines to visit BISMARCK, "who is a great friend of his." Later still, he had been captured by the Government troops. They were searching every house and every room, confiscating all arms found. Noticing a bed which did not set against the wall, they looked behind it, and there found MONS. COURBET, who always wished to be prominent, making himself as small as possible. He was immediately marched off to Versailles. I refuse to moralize until his capture is confirmed.

ARTISTS' MOVEMENTS.

MEISSONIER has returned to his studio outside of Paris. Nothing was injured, as he has a great reputation in Germany, so his place was respected by the Germans. ROSA BONHEUR stayed during the war at her place at Fontainebleau, and was not molested. EDWARD FRERE and SCHENCK were the only artists who remained in Eeouen. Their property was respected, but that of the other artists suffered greatly. FRERE and SCHENCK saved what furniture they could for others, and were several times arrested by the Prussian guard and put in the guard-house as "furniture thieves." FRERE, through all the German occupation has painted his *petits bonhommes*. Painting has become a second nature to him, if not the first, and through all the trouble of his country it seemed to him easier to keep busily painting than to occupy himself otherwise. Prussians came and went. Houses and woods were destroyed while he painted a child eating soup. Paris was in flames, and explosions shook his generally quiet village, but he went on painting a child clinging to her mother's dress. POYET, who served in the National Guard in Paris during the investment, has returned to find his beautiful place devastated and the Germans occupying his house and grounds. Getting what little furniture he could together, he has bravely commenced life again with one room as a kitchen and chamber, and what was once his salon for a studio, but now a wretched place, with the walls covered with German writing and caricatures. COUTURE is in the next town, not having suffered much; with an eye to the main chance, he has painted some portraits of the Prussian officers. GUSTAVE DORE has made some allegorical illustrations of the war. His studio escaped with some broken glasses. AUGUST BONHEUR has just finished a picture, (which is at GOUPIL's,) of some cattle coming home after a shower. It is a very attractive painting; a bright light strikes on the cattle, who are reflected in the wet foreground, dark clouds, with a rainbow, giving a wonderful relief. EDWARD MAY is in London, busy with some other artists upon a panorama of the war. Every day welcomes back to Paris some familiar face, and in a few weeks Paris will resume its accustomed artistic exhibitions and reunions. H. S.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Fresh Proclamations Issued in Paris—New Enrollements to an Uprising.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of June 18, refers to a manifesto attributed to the International Society, and already published in the TIMES, and gives other documents from the same source. He says: The document which I telegraphed yesterday, and which purported to be a manifesto by the Central Committee of the International, appeared in the Paris *Journal*, which maintains it to have been the result of a meeting held by the Committee on Thursday. M. TOLAIN, the nominee of the International in the Chamber, denies its authenticity, which is indignantly insisted upon this morning by the Paris *Journal*, which claims to have special access, the nature of which it cannot reveal, to the proceedings of the Revolutionary Committee known to exist in Paris, and which may hold meetings and issue manifestoes here, in spite of the police, with as much immunity as the National Committee did in Warsaw during the thirteen months of the Polish insurrection, baffling all efforts of the Police to discover either the names of the members or the localities in which the meetings were held. The objection of M. TOLAIN that the document is not authentic because there are no signatures is absurd, when attaching a signature to such a document would be equivalent to committing suicide. This morning three manifestoes appeared in the same journal, and purport to have been issued by three meetings of sections which were held yesterday. The first one is headed, "Comité Central de la Garde Nationale Fédérée de la Branche Française," and runs as follows:

CITIZENS: We are called barbarians; our enemies themselves have defined the struggle—our battle is the struggle of society against anarchism. We are called thieves, assassins and incendiaries. All the united members of the International Society of Workmen refuse to be likened to the bandits who have burnt Paris. Our struggle has been the struggle of honesty against cowardice, the war of workmen against the crushing despotism of capitalists. Today we are called beasts. This is impossible, but we must not be disarmed. Our candidates should be advanced Republicans—our numbers should carry them. We propose, then, to name citizens MALOU, TRIDON, and LEFRANÇAIS. All have given proofs of democracy, and testified their affection for a social republic.

The others are as follows:

To the Citizen Workmen of Paris:

CITIZENS: The struggle at armies is at an end. We must acknowledge the reign of force while resisting it as much as lies in our power. It is our custom to give way. The overfed of the world are victorious through our inaction. Let us be the conquerors in spite of all obstacles. There are three systems now before us—the republican, the constitutional, and the personal government. The best of the three is execrable. There is but one course for us to adopt. Let us rally round the International Association of Workmen, and vote for its candidates—MALOU, TOLAIN, TRIDON, ROCHAT, SERRAILLER, DELORD, SILVENT.

PARIS, June 18.

Central Committee of the Federation of the National Guard:

CITIZENS: For some days, thanks to your courage, we have been enabled to meet and to brave the fury of the reactionists. The victorious power is for you the legal power, as it is the Government *de facto*. We must now confine ourselves within the limits of legal action. To whom shall we give our votes? To those who, without being compromised, must be our allies. Citizens, workmen, bourgeois or handicraftsmen, the future is ours. It belongs to us, the Moderate Socialist Republicans. We do not seek the violent disruption of society; we desire that it should be perfected.

PARIS, June 18.

Besides the proclamations which emanate from the reunions of the International, there are others of an amateur character which are posted by individuals, and which indicate the temper of the party which has been crushed, but announces that it is only biding its time. The following was found yesterday posted up on the Boulevard Rochechouart, and also purports to issue from the Central Committee:

BROTHERS: In the name of our brethren assassinated by the despots of Versailles, in the name of humanity and of progress, we do not abandon the struggle. The extraordinary journey in which the infamous of the foreworn of Versailles believe that we are crushed, it rests with you whether to-morrow they shall not be buried under the ruins of their ephemeral triumph. For liberty is needed. Our enemies, indeed, have been great; but bear in mind that it is your inaction rather than our temporary defeat which places the Republic in danger. Will you desire your uprising until the vile which dominate the world are hatching against you shall have entangled you in inextricable meshes? Do you wish that every night infatuated citizens drunk with wine and debauchery, brutalized by the priests, shall make your houses to reek for you with the intention of sending you to people all the Cayennes and Botany Bays which are yet known? Do you desire to leave your wives and daughters helplessly exposed to the brutalities of priests, rich men, and soldiers? Do you desire to see forever closed around you that circle of iron which, in a moment of despair, we have striven to break through? If so, remain inactive. Or would you, on the contrary, be free and powerful, as you ought to be? Would you wish to have the right of living by your labor? To arms—forward! Swear with us never to re-enter the workshop, never to resume your tools, lay down arms, until you have avenged our slaughtered brethren, and laid the base of the Social Republic. To arms, to arms—Lyons, Marseilles, Milan, Berlin, Moscow, London, Geneva, Manchester! Down with tyrants and oppressors! Rely upon us—us who are looked upon as disarmed, because our muskets and our cannons have been taken from us. Those were but tools, not understand that when the day of revenge comes we will tear down the railings of their palaces to convert into pikes, and that then we will bury ourselves in the ruins of Paris rather than surrender. Forward, the musket in one hand the torch in the other. The old civilisation must perish. It will perish. Then the peoples, united in one single family, freed from yokes of all kinds, will enjoy in peace the fruits of labor.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PARIS.

THE RIVERSIDE SWINDLE.

Over $5,500,000 for a New Pleasure-Ground Alongside of Central Park—Where the Money Goes.

The Tammany Ring yesterday attempted to consummate a robbery of private property, which in boldness of conception and extent of the sums involved, has never been outdone even in their own infamous annals, unless it be by the kindred Broadway-widening swindle. Among the few who are cognizant of the plan of proceeding the present scheme is known as the Riverside Park job.

Riverside Park, as it exists on paper, is a narrow strip of land on the west side of the island, along the bank of the Hudson, running from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, nearly the whole of it being west of the Kingsbridge road. On one side runs the Hudson, which of itself furnishes all the advantages of light, air, circulation, &c.; and on the other, at no place more than three and a half blocks off, Central Park spreads out, extending from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth-street. Here it is proposed to locate this new pleasure-ground, at an expense which will reach $5,500,000 before a stone is turned. Of this ground one-half is to be extorted from the neighboring property-holders, while the other half is to be made a tax upon the City in general. One of the worst features of the whole thing is the way in which the assessment is made. The Park itself extends only from Seventy-second-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and lies west of Eleventh-avenue. It would seem that there was no spot on the habitable globe where a park was less needed than just there between the river and the finest Park in the world. A gentleman who owns several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property directly on the proposed line of the Park, says that he would not give $5 for all the good the improvement will do his property. He is assessed, however, for the job $20,000, and another still larger estate near him is assessed $50,000.

On the 21st of March, when it became evident that the plot was coming to a climax, a meeting of property-holders was held, where many millions of dollars' worth of the affected real estate was represented. An appeal was adopted, signed by 300 of the men who were the rightful owners of the lands and money about to be expended, and sent to the Department of Parks without much effect. It set forth the absurdity of the proposed "improvement," showing that, being within a moderate distance of Central Park, it offers no advantages or facilities to the public beyond those already afforded by that great and popular improvement. That it takes out of a desirable portion of New-York space for residences for at least 15,000 people, and that the City, with its circumscribed limits and rapidly-increasing population, cannot afford to lose so much habitable land. That it removes from commercial use nearly three miles of river front—all means, with a few unimportant exceptions, of reaching the river from the east being entirely cut off by it. That the estimated expense connected with this opening amounts to more than $5,750,000; that one-half of this sum is to be assessed upon the land between Forty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and Fifth-avenue and Hudson River, while not one tithe of the land within these limits is in the slightest degree benefited by this opening. When the Supreme Court, over which Judge BARNARD presides, was applied to for a Commission of Assessments, it kindly deputed Messrs. HUGH SMITH, JAMES M. SWEENEY, and WM. M. TWEED, Jr. They completed their work, setting some value or other on every piece of property involved, and the books were left for inspection for forty days in the office of the Department of Public Works, and then closed. It is said that some of the politician gentry interested called upon wealthy victims during the interval and offered to get their assessments diminished by large sumsion condition that the negotiator should receive half. It is also stated that large pieces of property inside the proposed limits of the Park, which were almost worthless, but which happened to belong to certain friends of the Tammany ring leaders were valued at enormous sums in the last moment before the books closed. Persons acquainted with the nature of the Ring's proceedings will judge for themselves of the truth of these tales of plunder; but it is plain that if there was no plunder, they would not spend $5,500,000 to put a park where nobody wants it. For so small an item as $500,000, said to have gone as opening fees to Corporation Counsel, Surveyor and Commissioner, would not certainly pay such wealthy gentlemen for doing so much work for nothing.

A motion was to have been made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge BARNARD, to confirm the report of the above-named Commissioners of Award and Assessment; but as Judge BARNARD was obliged to sit in General Term, the argument was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning. The report is opposed on behalf of various property-owners, both as to the amount of assessments and awards. Messrs. DEVLIN, MILLER and TRULL appear to oppose the confirmation of the report on behalf of ANDREW CARRIGAN, Manhattan College, Rev. JOHN BEERN heirs of DANIEL DEVLIN, EDWARD DONNELLY, Manhattan Iron-works and numerous others, while many other property-holders are represented by various counsel. The argument will probably occupy one, if not two, entire days. The only hope to arrest the proceedings is for the aggrieved parties to muster strong at Court and bring popular opinion to bear on this outrageous attempt to confiscate their property.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COREA.

Further Confirmation of the Capture of the Forts—Design of the Expedition.

BOMBAY, June 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai confirms the announcement of the capture of the Tsiang Hoa forts by the Americans with slight loss. The Coreans had 240 killed and a great many wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is said in official circles that Minister LOW is with Admiral RODGERS at Corea. This is in accordance with instructions, as the design of the expedition was to open the way for a treaty with the Sovereign of that country, shipwrecked Americans of that coast being subjected to extremely cruel treatment. Although it is not known whether this Government anticipated hostilities, it seems certain that the conduct of Admiral RODGERS under the circumstances is approved.

THE INDIANS.

Lieut. Quinton's Grand Smoke with Sioux and Assiniboins—Red Cloud's Influence Gone—The Indians Doubt His Account of What He Saw—Indications of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Secretary of the Interior received today from the War Department a copy of a very interesting official report by Lieut. QUINTON, Seventh Infantry, dated Fort Shaw, Montana, May 15, giving an account of his expedition in charge of supplies for Milk River Agency. At Fort Browning, May 4, STANDING BUFFALO, accompanied by other leading Chiefs of the Sioux, and RED STONE and LITTLE BULL of the Assiniboins, together with some 300 lodges of Santee and Yanoton Sioux, came in for a grand smoke and council, at which they expressed an earnest desire for peace, but made strong appeals for powder and lead with which to shoot buffalo. Powder and lead, Lieut. QUINTON says, was the burden of their talk. They said their old occupation was dead. There was no game there now, and they had left it for good. They claimed to be chiefs of whatever the buffalo wandered over. They had no settled home. They had been driven from Minnesota to the Missouri, and had been roaming ever since. Sometimes at peace with the white people, but more often fighting them. But if the Government would deal with them as they saw it was dealing with other Indians, they would be peaceable. STANDING BUFFALO said quite a number of his people understood farming, and had farmed before, and could farm again, but at present they wanted to go after buffalo. The Indian, QUINTON continues QUINTON, I understand, are now the advance guard of the Sioux nation, who are expected to settle in Montana. STANDING BUFFALO says they are all coming. The [illegible] (or other side of the river Sioux, under SITTING BULL, and numbering 800 lodges are moving in this direction. SITTING BULL and RED CLOUD formerly RED CLOUD's. It appears that RED CLOUD returned to his people with wonderful stories of what he had seen and heard while visiting the Great Father at Washington. RED CLOUD saw too much. The Indians say that these things cannot be, and that the white people must have put a bad medicine over RED CLOUD's eyes to make him see everything and anything that pleased them, and so RED CLOUD lost his influence. The present Chief, SITTING BULL, was but his chief soldier a Sandwich Islander. They do not allow their tribe to make robes. After killing a buffalo the robe is cut into strips and the flesh left. Leaves the robe to be used for his own personal use. SITTING BULL is also at war with all Indians who trade or deal with whites, and as these Indians appear to be afraid of him, and he says he never will make peace with the whites. A constant traffic is kept up between the half-breeds from British territory and the Indians of the North-west. The half-breeds supply them with powder, lead, and an unlimited supply of rum in exchange for robes, &c. The Indians also receive large supplies of whisky from a set of men scattered along our own frontier, called "wolvers." The Indians at Milk River Agency talk very much now, as long as they will remain peaceable and quiet is hard to say. I understand from people thoroughly conversant with their history that they have never been known to observe the terms of a treaty or compact longer than it suited their purposes. As soon as they found it to be to their interest to break it they broke it, and immediately sent out war parties to murder white people. While I was at Fort Browning, large supplies of coffee, sugar, flour, and other supplies were given them by Agent SIMMONS; but I am glad to state that he turned a deaf ear to their appeal for powder and lead. QUINTON then gives details of a recent desperate fight between forty white men and about thirty-five Yanktonnai Indians near Cypress Shell, in which eleven of the latter and one white man were killed. Such conflicts are of very frequent occurrence in that vicinity.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A Republican From Portsmouth Unseated—A Democrat Substituted—Senator Smith—Adjournment Till Wednesday.

CONCORD, N. H., June 30.—In the House this morning, the report of the Committee on Elections for unseating W. U. FLAGG, Republican, of Ward Two, Portsmouth, was adopted, with but few dissenting voices. In the case of W. W. MESSER, Democrat, of Northwood, the majority report giving him the seat was sustained. The Committee on Railroads has decided by a vote of 9 to 8 to refer the question of granting a charter to the Nashua, Manchester and Concord Railroad Company, to the next Legislature. Also, by a vote of 7 to 8, to report a bill for the Nashua and Acton Railroad. It is quite certain, this morning, that the Democratic leaders have decided not to commence any proceedings against Senator SMITH, as contemplated, and the time for final adjournment will be fixed for Saturday, July 8. The House, this afternoon, voted to adjourn till Monday evening, and then to 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

BASE-BALL.

The Olympics in Chicago and the Rebels in Lowell—Other Events.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The Olympics of Washington, defeated the White Stockings, of this city, today, by a score of 13 to 6. The White Stockings played a weak game at the bat, and errors by PINKHAM and DUFFY at third base and short field gave the Olympics 5 unearned runs in the sixth inning.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Olympics....	0	0	2	0	2	5	3	1	—13
Chicagos....	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	—6

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, and the Olympics, of this city, played a beautiful game this afternoon. At the end of the fourth inning the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors, but in the fifth inning the Olympics, by a brilliant display at batting, secured 9 runs, 8 of which were earned. The Kekiongas in this inning scored 8, leaving the game a tie. During the remaining innings the visitors secured 6 to the Olympic's 4, the game ending in favor of the Kekiongas, 16 to 14. The Kekiongas did the best fielding, and the Olympics excelled at the bat, earning 10 runs to the visitors' 4.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Olympics.....	1	0	0	0	9	1	3	0	—14
Kekiongas.....	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	1	—16

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The Red Stockings, of Boston, defeated the Resolutes, of Hamilton, Ohio, at this city, today, the score being Boston, 27; Resolutes, 0.

LOWELL, Mass., June 30.—The Eckfords, of Brooklyn, defeated the Clippers, of Lowell, this afternoon, by a score of 36 to 4.

NEW-HAVEN, June 30.—The time for the Harvard-Yale University ball match has been fixed for Wednesday, July 5, instead of July 4, as at first announced. The game is to be played on Hamilton Park, New-Haven.

BOSTON, June 30.—The Rose Hill Club of Fordham, N. Y., was defeated by the Harvards today, the score being Rose Hill 5, Harvard 26.

An Outlaw Shot in Colorado.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—A noted prize-fighter and desperado who had long been a terror to the people of Central City, Ere, and other mining districts in Colorado, was shot dead at Erie on Saturday last by some person unknown. He went by the name of "LOONEY." On the day previous, LOONEY and a comrade named JIM GRAY brutally assaulted and maltreated Rev. Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH and another citizen. On Saturday LOONEY entered a saloon with a huge knife and a revolver, and commenced violent demonstrations against two other persons. While they were thus engaged, a rifle ball came whizzing through the open door and struck LOONEY in the side. He dropped to the floor dead. It is not known who fired the shot, but it is supposed that it was done by a member of the Vigilance Committee raised at Boulder to rid the country of the ruffians there. The death of LOONEY gives universal satisfaction.

THE FOURTH IN UTAH.

Proclamation Forbidding Armed Displays Except by Order of the Governor—Trouble Apprehended.

SALT LAKE, June 30.—The *Tribune* of tomorrow morning will contain a proclamation issued by Hon. GEORGE A. BLACK, Secretary and Acting Governor, forbidding all musters, parties or gathering of the militia of Utah, or of armed persons within the Territory, except by the Governor's orders or by order of the United States Marshal in case a *posse comitatus* is required to enforce the order of the Court. This proclamation has been issued in view of certain orders of DANIEL H. WELLS, calling himself Lieutenant-General, an office not recognized by the Government, which orders out three companies of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, ostensibly to participate in the Mormon procession on the Fourth of July. WELLS usurps power in ordering out the militia, since Gov. SHAFFER appointed Gen. CONNOR commander of the militia, and the assembling of troops is in direct violation of the order of Gov. SHAFFER, which has never been countermanded. The attempt is made in order to maintain the organization of the Nauvoo Legion outside of control of the Governor of the Territory. Mr. WELLS is a Lieutenant-General of this Legion, but pretends to order out the troops as Lieutenant-General of the militia. H. B. CLAWSON, who signs the order as Adjutant-General, is not recognized by the Government. He dates his order from the Adjutant General's office of Utah Territory. Gov. SHAFFER appointed Col. JOHNS Adjutant-General, and he alone can execute the duties of the office. It is generally believed the Mormons will not attempt to carry out their scheme in face of the proclamation. If they do, the laws will be enforced, and trouble may ensue. The Mormon Press furiously assails Gov. WOODS for representing to the President that they were engaged with the California-Nevada ring in attempting to remove the Judiciary and other officials standing between them and the lines. They profess to be tolerably well satisfied with the Judges, though they are eternally abusing and villifying them. There is very general satisfaction at the stand taken by President GRANT concerning the Judiciary. Their removal just now, on the demands of a corrupt and unscrupulous ring, would be extremely detrimental to the best interests of the country, and would seriously weaken the authority of the Government. Gen. DE TROBRIAND has relieved Gen. MORROW as commander of Camp Douglass.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, June 30, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.....	29.98	77	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore.....	30.10	69	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Boston.....	30.15	69	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo.....	29.98	69	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	30.01	79	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.93	68	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chicago.....	30.01	68	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati.....	30.01	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland.....	30.14	69	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah..	29.81	72	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich..	29.97	68	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Duluth.....	29.54	51	N. E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Indianapolis....	29.94	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville.....	29.96	72	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis.....	29.89	71	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee.....	29.86	69	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile.....	29.96	76	....	Calm.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	30.31	33	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Nashville.....	29.96	70	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-Lisbon.....	30.15	67	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans....	29.96	79	W.	Light.	Fair.
New-York.....	30.17	61	....	Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk.....	30.14	68	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha.....	29.66	75	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Oswego.....	30.04	58	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia....	30.17	67	S. E.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg.....	30.05	69	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me....	30.10	57	S.	Light.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.05	58	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
San Francisco..	29.85	55	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga..	29.98	77	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis.....	29.90	78	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.53	75	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio...	29.96	53	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington....	30.12	67	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Wilmington....	30.08	77	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Burlington.....	30.31	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lynchburg.....	30.12	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cape May.....	30.15	65	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Grand Haven....	29.99	58	S.	Light.	Clear.
Escanaba.....	29.76	58	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Marquette.....	29.68	56	S.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Cairo, Ill.....	29.98	69	....	Calm.	Fair.
Davenport.....	29.89	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Leavenworth....	29.84	70	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	29.99	83	S.	Light.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Thursday evening at the Rocky Mountain stations, and still more in the north-west, where an area of low pressure at present exists. The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, and the highest pressure is central in Delaware. The temperature is very generally stationary or lower than on Thursday night. Easterly winds have been generally experienced from New-Jersey southward and on the lower lakes, fresh southerly winds on the upper lakes and light winds on the Gulf. No reports have been received from Florida, but rain has fallen in portions of Georgia and Alabama, followed at present by clearing-up weather. Clear weather has prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, followed this evening by cloudy and threatening weather, with light rains, which has spread from Minnesota over Lake Superior and northern Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will fall on Saturday, from Virginia to Illinois and northward, with cloudy weather. Fresh and brisk winds will probably be experienced on the upper lakes, and easterly winds continue on the Atlantic coast. Light winds are probable for the Gulf States.

Mystic Park Races—Last Day.

BOSTON, June 30.—The last day of the races at Mystic Park, was not a very lively one. First race, purse $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:25.

SUMMARY.

J. W. Smalley's blk. g. Othello.....	1	1	1
Daniel Bigler, Jr.'s c. m. Fanny.....	2	2	2
A. Stowell's br. m. Lady Ellis.....	3	3	3
W. H. Woodruff's c. m. Gipsey.....	dis.		

Time—2:32, 2:33¼, 2:32½.

Second race, purse $500, for three-year olds.

SUMMARY.

T. S. Carpenter's blk. s. Thomas Jefferson, Jr.	1	2	1
A. C. Wallace's b. s. Wallace.....	2	1	2
W. H. Woodruff's b. s. Daniel Murrill.....	3	3	dis.
A. C. Gilman's b. s. Torment.....	dis.		

Time—2:30¼, 2:42¼, 2:37¼, 2:44.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Miss Catharine E. Beecher Writes Another Letter in Opposition.

To the Editor of the Hartford Courant:

Permit me to present a few considerations in *opposition* to the claims urged on our Legislature in favor of woman suffrage.

Neither man nor woman has a *right* to anything contrary to the *best* good of society. If this requires a *dictum of responsibilities*, so that woman take charge of the family state, and man of all outside affairs, each aiding the other by counsel and sympathy, then woman should adhere to this division, and she has no right to change it. The simple question is, *which is best for society?*

The interpretation of our Constitution and its amendments all turn on the meaning of the terms *people* and *citizens*. In their widest sense these terms include not only men, but women and children. In the use of the terms in our Constitution, they do not have this broad meaning, for the children are shut out, and all men under twenty-one, and several other classes of men. They include only those people and those citizens who have certain qualifications which the best good of society requires, and every community is to be the judge as to who shall or shall not vote, by settling what is best for all concerned. If the best good of society requires women to be law-makers, judges and jurors, she has a right to these offices; if it does not, she has no right to them. It is probable that the best good of society would be promoted by having women who pay taxes also vote, for this would increase the proportion of intelligent voters, and also take away the most plausible argument for universal Woman suffrage.

All will concede that laws should be framed so that woman's usefulness and happiness shall be treated as equal in value to man's. But this does not settle the question as to whether the laws be made by fathers, husbands and brothers, or by women. The majority of women believe that it is for their best good that the responsibility of civil government be borne by men and not by women, and that it will be an act of injustice and oppression to oblige conscientious women to take these responsibilities, as they must do if universal woman suffrage is established by law.

In behalf of the multitudes of women whose voices are not heard, I entreat that no such duties shall be forced on us, until we are better prepared to discharge all that belongs to woman as the prime minister of the family state and the chief educator of our race.

CATHARINE E. BEECHER.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The California Republican State ticket is as follows: Governor, Newton Booth; Lieutenant-Governor, Romualdo Pacheco, a native of California; Secretary of State, Drury Malone; Justices of the Supreme Court, A. C. Niles, A. L. Rhodes; Controller, James J. Green; Treasurer, Ferdinand Bacher; Surveyor, Robert Gardner; Attorney-General, John L. Love; State Printer, Th

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Saratoga—Aid for Buenos Ayres—An Able Disquisition on the Yellow Fever—Advice to New-York—The Emancipation Bill and its Prospects of Success—The Emperor's Visit to the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rio de Janeiro, Sunday, May 28, 1871.

The excessive heat of Rio de Janeiro during the solstice renders an occasional retreat to the mountains which surround us on all sides, absolutely necessary, even to the acclimated. The most noted retreats are Novo Friburgo, Petropolis, Constantia, Tijuca and Teresopolis. The altitude of these pretty little mountain resorts varies from two to four thousand feet above the sea, and the visitor can there revel in a cool, bracing atmosphere, and the genial temperature of a temperate climate almost in the very heart of the tropics. At Tijuca is centered a perfect mass of mountain roads, each meandering through a region of bewildering beauty, some encircling the lofty mountains almost to their very summits, others terminating at lovely little lakes, and others winding around a charming *fazenda* or plantation walled in by the surrounding mountain spurs. From Tijuca the view is truly beautiful. From its leafy plateau the eye wanders far away down among the deep defiles and mountain gorges, embracing in the *vista grande* the City of Rio de Janeiro, its bay and suburbs, and the blue zone of mountains which encircle the Northern horizon. The picture is one of constant diversity; sometimes it exhibits a perfect flood of solar radiance, and cloud and mountain and shimmering sheet of water blaze with the brightest chromatic splendor; and again you see only the lowering storm as it rolls in from the broad Atlantic across the tops of the loftiest summits, and relieving itself in heavy peals of thunder and copious showers of rain. From a region such as your correspondent has attempted to describe, all Rio, or rather all of the better classes, have just returned, and the handsomest capital on the South Atlantic coast again blooms with all the loveliest of the dark-eyed Brazilian beauties. These languishing belles, whose only care one would think was themselves, are now engaged in a noble work, and one which they are prosecuting with an energy you would hardly believe them possible of possessing. Headed by the kind-hearted Duchess de Caxias, the ladies of Rio are doing much to relieve the sufferings of the fever-stricken inhabitants of Buenos Ayres. They have but recently sent to the capital of the Argentine Republic by a Government transport tendered them by the Minister of Marine a large number of experienced physicians, ample *materiel* for establishing a large hospital, besides over two hundred thousand milreis. The exertions of the Baroness de Maua, the wife of the celebrated Brazilian banker, have been especially successful in aiding the collection of the above princely amount. The latest dates from the Rio de la Plata represent the fever as gradually abating at Buenos Ayres, though there were still a large number dying daily. Business, both governmental and mercantile, had been resumed, but the resumption was merely nominal. In Rio during the Summer which we have just passed, the sun has seemed to have blazed down upon us with more than the usual intensity of equatorial fervor. Yet, notwithstanding the excessive heat and the filthy condition in which the lower portions of the city are to be found, we have escaped the frightful scourge which has dealt such havoc among the inhabitants of our sister of the Argentine Confederation. The yellow fever for the past twenty years has been the subject of very serious study by the most learned medical professors throughout the Empire of Brazil, and its ravages of late years upon the South Atlantic coast, and particularly in the City of Rio de Janeiro, have given these gentlemen rare facilities for the prosecution of their researches into the mysteries of the fatal malady. One of the most eminent physicians of Rio de Janeiro, Dom Marquez de Carvalho, in reviewing the epidemic in Buenos Ayres, gives a very interesting statement in regard to its origin, the causes which induced its assuming an epidemic form, and concludes with specifying the proper sanitary precautions, which large practical experience has proved to be the most effectual in averting the plague. I give in substance the remarks of the learned doctor of medicine, and trust that it will meet the eye, and be of benefit to some of the members of your Metropolitan Board of Health. Dom Marquez de Carvalho says that for three and a half centuries the City of Buenos Ayres enjoyed the highest reputation for salubrity, until of late years, and in the great heat of Summer, cholera morbus and the fatal *fiebre amarilla*, or yellow fever, began to make its appearance. These few cases were sent as a warning to the citizens to take proper precautions and adopt proper measures against the impending danger. Contemporary history proves that yellow fever was imported into Brazil toward the end of the year 1849 by a ship which sailed from New-Orleans for California, and which on the voyage touched at Bahia and landed some passengers attacked with the dreaded disease. The fever at once spread in Bahia, and was thence brought down to Rio de Janeiro in the early part of January, 1850. Twenty years after the same thing has happened to Buenos Ayres. There can be no doubt that the fever must have been carried to Buenos Ayres by the tide of emigration which flows to that country, and imported at a time when the elements which favor epidemics were ripe. The health and vigor of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres favored in a most extraordinary manner the development of yellow fever. In Rio de Janeiro, during the prevalence of the fever in 1850, the disease invariably attacked the strongest and most vigorous constitutions, and especially foreigners and persons who were not acclimatized. It is essential to bear in mind that the putrid gases of Buenos Ayres and the filthy condition of that city greatly aggravated the imported plague and soon caused it to become an epidemic. It was actually imported in the lungs, the stomach, the intestines, in short, all the organs of the bodies of emigrant travelers who had been attacked by the disease. These produced the outbreak which has almost destroyed the most flourishing, most beautiful city of the Rio de la Plata.

Dom Marquez de Carvalho recommends as the most effectual hygienic measures, the planting of trees in every street in the city, and gardens in every public square; the thorough disinfection of all hospitals, markets, shambles, lazzarettoes, and also private houses, by burning lime; the covering of floors with lime, to a thickness of at least two centimetres. The carpets of private houses, he urges, should be removed and the floors washed twice a week; pastiles should be burnt in the rooms and camphor spread in those that are the least damp; ashes or lime should be spread on all vasura deposits before they are removed; charcoal placed in all water that is drank, and all the hydrants should be opened for at least an hour daily and the water allowed to flow and carry away the impurities. By adopting these precautions, particularly the cleansing of the streets and the free use of disinfectants, the talented Brazilian physician asserts that the pest may be successfully counteracted. This advice, coming, as it does, from an eminent physician, a gentleman who has carefully studied the subject for years, and who, moreover, has had rare practical experience in his profession in treating the malady in question, ought to be a valuable lesson to the municipal authorities of not alone New-Orleans, Norfolk, and others of your Southern cities not over clean, but to New-York itself, whose proverbial unclean condition recalls to the mind a more repulsive picture than the disgusting spectacle usually witnessed in the filthiest purlieus of a Turkish town.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation here is the Emancipation bill recently introduced in the Brazilian Chambers by the Conservative Party, who have heretofore bitterly opposed the humane measure. A singular *bouleversement* seems to have taken place in the principles of the two great political organizations of the Empire, and the Liberals, who have for so long strenuously advocated the project, now range themselves on the side of the Opposition, and are as loud in their denunciations as they formerly were in their encomiums upon its merits. The bill is the pet project of the Emperor, is universally popular, and will undoubtedly become a law—probably before this reaches you. It is very ably advocated in the Senate by Visconde de Itaborahy, the able leader of the Administration Party, or Conservatives. The Visconde has, however, no mean antagonist in the Senate in Senhor Zacharia, from Bahia, the acknowledged head of the Liberals, and without doubt one of the most astute men in Brazil. The Senator from Bahia has been at different periods an advocate of every party measure of every political party in Brazil, and the very bill which he is now so zealously laboring to defeat received only a few years ago its warmest support from its present most relentless opponent. In the House of Deputies the Conservatives have a very large majority, and consequently no fears are entertained in that quarter of its defeat. The Emperor and Empress left us a few days ago for Europe. His Majesty had long contemplated the journey, but as much as he desired to travel he would have postponed his visit until the coming year had not the ill-health of the Empress Theresa compelled her to leave this enervating climate. Dom Pedro, had he deferred his tour until next year, intended embracing the United States within its limit, and he would have even visited North America during his present absence, had it not been curtailed by the importance of the grave political changes which are about being consummated in Brazil, and which require his presence in Rio de Janeiro early in October.

INTRUDO.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

It is proposed to adjourn the Connecticut Legislature without day on the 12th of July.

Senator Trumbull is to speak in Galesburg, Ill., on the 4th of July.

Hon. Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, Conn., was married to Mrs. Annie S. Jillson, in that city, on Thursday morning.

Alabama papers give a report that an early special session of the Legislature is probable, to consider the financial condition of the State.

The Skaneatelesions are to trip the light fantastic toe at Legg Hall on the evening of the 4th.

Boston will close its public bath-houses on the Fourth of July. What is liberty worth there, after this?

Georgia people are wondering at a man who recently made a costly present to a church, and the next day went into bankruptcy.

President G. Wilson McPhail, D.D., of Davidson College, N. C., died on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Adam Bruhl, an old French soldier, who was with Napoleon in his Russian campaign, celebrated his golden wedding in Milwaukee on Monday.

A race between the driver of the first carriage and him of the hearse, sadly spoiled the solemnity of a funeral procession in Warren County, a day or two ago.

Hon. Daniel Voorhees has abandoned his intention to stump Kentucky in the interests of the old-time Democrats, in consequence of the severe illness of his sister.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* sees that the current of public opinion in all sections is setting in favor of President Grant's renomination.

There is a house in Tolland County, Connecticut, on the walls of which still remains paper which has been there since 1787, when the house was built.

A hotel-keeper in the Schuylkill Valley has posted in his bar-room a placard: "Young Men and Boys are Forbidden to Occupy these Seats. They will find their way here too soon for their own good."

The Boston *Transcript* propounds this: "If a railway train of cars pass a given point in ten seconds, how long will two trains of the same length, moving at the same rate, in opposite directions, be in passing each other."

A citizen of Haverhill, Mass., has informed the public that, "under unforeseen circumstances," he is compelled to resign the office of special police, and that he hopes to receive another appointment when he can serve.

Two old ladies dined partly on what they supposed to be greens, which they had gathered in their garden in Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday. In a few hours one was a corpse; the other was seriously ill, but antidotes saved her life.

A Chinaman, in charge of a California policeman, and handcuffed, leaped headforemost from a car window while the train was going twenty miles an hour. He picked himself up and walked off, apparently unhurt, and when the cars were backed down and the guardian wished to go in pursuit of him, all traces of him had been lost.

It has been shown that C. G. Jacobs, the man who told the Police of Chicago that he killed a rival in Texas, is suffering from a strange hallucination. His brother says that he has told the same story two or three times in other places, and that he must be "cracked."

A party of mounted men in disguise took a white man named Paget from his house in Walterboro, S. C., recently, and gave him a severe beating. It is alleged that he had swindled several persons, falsely pretending to be a tax-collector.

Benjamin Adams, a seaman on the American ship *Daniel Marcy*, now at San Francisco, has entered a complaint against the mates of that vessel of uncalled-for and intolerable brutality toward him during the voyage. He asks for $5,000 damages.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser & Mail* mentions as possible or probable candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, Salmon P. Chase, Gen. Hancock, Thomas A. Hendricks, Gov. Hoffman, Gen. McClellan, A. G. Thurman, Charles Francis Adams, Gov. English and F. P. Blair.

Hon. John S. Golladay, of Kentucky, has written a letter criticising very severely Judge Pryor for admitting negro testimony, and saying that if they are to submit to the Fourteenth Amendment, it is idle to complain of the Bayonet bill and the Kuklux bill, of which the amendment is the legitimate sire.

Investigation has shown that the charge which a man named Devoe made against Isaac G. Lansing, a young farmer in Saratoga County, that the latter hired him to murder his wife, was a cruel, baseless, and, so far as can be ascertained, causeless slander. Mr. Lansing has always lived happily with his wife since their marriage, and it is difficult to imagine what Devoe's object could be in concocting such a story about him.

The San Francisco *Alta* is amused by the astonishing performances of the great political acrobat, Gov. Haight. It says: "He has now mounted on his improvised nag of anti-subsidy, and has started off in full career. His saddlebags are distended with subsidies and in his right hand he swings aloft the secret service fund. He drafted a Sunday law, and got elected the first time by pledging himself to sign a bill for its repeal. He approved seventeen subsidy bills, and now claims re-election on the ground that he is opposed to subsidies."

John H. Coghlan, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of California, is a young man, heretofore not much known to the public, but of great force of character and strong intelligence. The Sacramento *Union* says that he belongs to the class of self-made men, and has worked his way from humble life to an honorable position at the Bar in one of the foremost counties of his district, that he is very popular where known, has the high political art of making new friends with much facility, is a hard worker, and will make as good a canvass as any man in the district.

Of Lieut. Hugh W. McKee, who was killed in the attack on the Coreans, the Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* says: "This brave officer was for some time attached to the United States steamer *Michigan*, on duty at this port and on the lakes. Few officers who have served upon the *Michigan* are remembered with more kindly regard than Lieut. McKee. He was genial, generous, companionable, a universal favorite in society and in the naval service. He entered the service from Kentucky in 1861, as a cadet at the Naval Academy, and had been off duty but seven months during his whole time of service. He was ordered from the *Michigan* to the *Colorado* in December, 1868."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Another Letter to a Southerner—He Urges that Southern Self-Control is a Prime Requisite.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, has written the following letter to an Arkansas editor who had expressed to him his apprehension that the Republic is fast going to destruction:

Quincy, Mass., June 5, 1871.

Dear Sir: I cannot pass over, silently, a letter which gratifies me as much as yours, which I received today; and yet, I feel shy of speaking to you or any citizen of the "subject States." I dislike to earn the retort, "Oh, it is very easy to preach; but, suffer as we have and then tell us how you feel, and we will listen." I do try to take it home to myself; and I do not doubt that, in similar circumstances, I should be today an "unrepentant rebel"—sore, angry, beaten and defiant. And, with me, it would doubtless have been as it has been with you, that "the tender mercies of reconstruction had been harder to bear than all the horrors of invasive war." I should have been galled by misgovernment, robbed by imported knavery of the pittance which the war had spared, exasperated by willful and persistent misrepresentation, and cruelly condemned to hopeless impotence for the imputed guilt of cowardly crimes I abhorred. I should have been condemned, too, to hold my personal liberty at the nod of a mercenary carpet-bagger or the whim of a military satrap. I say that I fear I should have been an "irreconcilable." In such a case I think I should be sulky, but I know I should be silly if I yielded to the feeling, for whence must my relief come if my last estate is not to become worse than the first? Is there a man outside an asylum who thinks that by such a course the "lost cause" can be regained? By whom, then? If by the North, believe me that the experiment of secession has satisfied us that no cause is worth a civil war. That war has confirmed, beyond a shadow of a turning, the destiny which decreed that there shall be but one confederated people of the North American Union. No. Rebellious I might be; but weak enough to await the resurrection of secession I do not think I could be. You and I and your friends and neighbors and mine are of one blood; we were once "fellow-citizens;" and the old-time kindness must linger yet in spots. Our fathers were "brethren," and that must count for something. The whole political problem of the future turns upon the answer to the question, "Shall we live together as friends or enemies?" Now, the whole internal policy of the present Administration says war. Reconstruction meant war; and the Kuklux bill declared war. This Union is now held together by force. Certainly, if this is to be permanent, it would have been better to have parted at first. If the struggle to cast out slavery overthrew the Constitution, what chance is there for a "free" Government, if the North is to rule the South? South Carolina is today the most shameless parody on republican institutions since republican Rome bestrode all the nations of the ancient world, put the sword to their throats, stripped them bare, and then lacked words to laud the loveliness of liberty. You cannot be subject, and we be long free. The untrammeled exercise of local self-government by the people of the States is the salt which preserves our whole system. Take that away and our frame of polity will rapidly rot into despotism. Therefore it is, that, not as a partisan, but wholly as a fellow-citizen, I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the Constitution, and with them, cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political and civil equality toward the emancipated class which these changes involve. And therefore I am glad when I see the noble spirit of your letter pervading the Southern people as it does, despite the malignity of a partisan Press; while the sterling sense of Mr. Vallandigham has reformed the Northern Democracy. And it matters not what man may be chosen to lead us, so long as his heart is large enough to hold his whole country; his soul brave enough to embrace a Confederate as a brother, and his platform wide enough for every American citizen to stand upon. To compass this end something of sacrifice is required of us all; much of self-control is demanded of the South. You and all I hear assure me that the attempt will be made; and if made honestly and in earnest, it cannot fail. Again thanking you for your letter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

To J. T. Trezevant, Esq., Augusta, Ark.

THE DISPUTED PRIZE.

Disagreement Among the Yachtmen—The Columbia, Probably, to Get the Union Cup—Mr. Osgood to Resign—A Match in Prospect Between the Rival Yachts.

One of the principal topics of conversation among our amateur tars, besides the all-absorbing Cape May regatta and the ocean race for the Wallack cup, is the disputed prize between the *Madeleine* and *Columbia* in the recent regatta of the Brooklyn Club for the Club Union Cup. As is already known, the prize has been awarded to the *Madeleine* by the judges on the time supposed to have been taken by the time-keeper at the home stake-boat, which, with the time allowance in favor of the *Madeleine*, places the *Columbia* three seconds behind her adversary, although in reality the latter yacht, according to the judges' own account, passed the stake-boat one minute and twenty seconds before her rival. Mr. Osgood, the owner of the *Columbia*, and Rear Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, deeply feeling the injustice done him, addressed a letter to the Regatta Committee and judges of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which was published in the Times a few days since. It will be remembered that this was only an informal note, to the effect that a serious discrepancy existed in the time as given to Commodore Osgood's sailing master by the time-keeper of the home stake-boat, and the time as handed the judges in the evening at the Brooklyn Yacht Club-rooms by the same individual. The time given Commodore Osgood by the time-keeper gives the race to his vessel by one minute and ten seconds. The time said to have been altered and given to the judges awards the prize to the Commodore Voorhis' yacht by three seconds, after deducting two minutes and three seconds time allowance. A meeting of the judges will be called, when the formal protest of Commodore Osgood will be received and their previous decision reviewed. It is currently reported, and the Times has excellent authority for the statement, that an effort will be made to induce the owner of the *Columbia* to settle the dispute by a match with the *Madeleine* for a race twenty miles to windward and return, with an eight-knot breeze as a stipulation. It is hardly necessary to say that Commodore Osgood will not for a moment entertain the proposition, but he asserts that he is ready and anxious, after he obtains the "Union prize" from the hands of the Brooklyn Club, and which he considers he has fairly won, to race the *Madeleine* under the rules and regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, of which Commodore Voorhis is a member, for any distance or any amount. An attaché of the Times yesterday called upon Mr. Alonzo Slote, one of the judges in the recent race, and was informed by that gentleman that he felt very much annoyed and deeply chagrined that any misunderstanding should have occurred to mar the pleasure all had appeared to have enjoyed. Mr. Slote acknowledged that he had arrived at the conclusion that the figures had been tampered with and considered that the prize, under those circumstances, had been unjustly awarded to the *Madeleine*. Both Messrs. Slote and M. M. Van Dyke have expressed their regret at their decision, and remarked that it was particularly unfortunate that the alleged victory should have fallen upon the yacht of the Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, as the inference of many, not knowing that estimable gentleman, would naturally pronounce him as having been accessory to the deception said to have been practiced. Commodore Voorhis has been unwell since the day of the regatta, which will, in a measure, account for his silence on the subject in dispute.

Yachting Notes.

The beautiful schooner yacht *Alice*, owned by Mr. George W. Kidd has been leased for the Summer to Mr. John B. Norris. Mr. Kidd's reason for relinquishing the sports on the wave is said to be his pressing business engagements. The action of the owner of the *Alice* has been very severely commented upon, many having asserted that Mr. Kidd's known wealth should have prevented him from letting a vessel of the New-York Yacht Club, notwithstanding she was Mr. Kidd's own property. There is, however, a clause in the by-laws of the New-York Yacht Club which justifies Mr. Kidd's conduct. Chapter 5 says that any yacht which may be let or hired, unless to a member of at least one year's standing, shall be debarred all rights and privileges of the Club during the time in which she may be let or hired; and the owner of any yacht infringing the rule shall be liable to expulsion. Mr. John B. Norris joined the membership of the New-York Yacht Club on the 21st of May, 1868.

Mr. George A. Osgood's schooner yacht *Fleetwing* will sail from New-York this evening on a cruise up the Sound, to Greenwich, Conn. Her party consists of Mr. George A. Osgood, Mr. Moses Mitchell, Mr. Thomas F. Banker, and several invited guests. The yacht will anchor on the Fourth of July opposite the American Club-house, where her party will enjoy the hospitalities of the Tigers.

Plan to Aid the Cuban Exiles.

The Society League of the Daughters of Cuba met at No. 309 Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting measures toward helping the distressed Cuban exiles in this country. There are 3,000 or 4,000 members of exiled Cuban families in this City and vicinity, and during last Winter many of these underwent a great deal of suffering. The Society League gave them considerable assistance. Through the exertions of the Secretary of the League, Mrs. Emilia C. de Villaverde, the Society expects to be able to furnish free transportation to some port in Mexico or South America, to all Cuban families that may wish to emigrate. Those willing to take advantage of this offer, are requested to apply personally or in writing to the Secretary of the League, at Mott Haven, stating the members of which their families are composed, and the port they wish to go to, as this point is to be decided by the emigrants themselves.

The League is desirous of thanking the kind persons who have shown their sympathy for the destitute Cuban refugees, and it requests the papers of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans to publish its offer.

KINGS COUNTY TAXES.

Report of the Board of Estimate—Total Amount About $6,000,000.

The Board of Estimate of Kings County met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, Brooklyn, and agreed upon the report on the taxes to be levied for 1872. The report will be submitted to the joint Board today. After reciting several reasons why the current expenses of the county should be reduced, the report states that the amount required to be raised this year for various purposes, exclusive of city revenue and license fees handed over by the late Metropolitan Commission, ($147,000,) is $3,500,077 16, as against $4,218,488 33 raised last year.

The estimates of the Water Department have been reduced to $190,000, as against $314,000 last year. This is a reduction of $124,000. As against this, the water rates have been increased during the present year. The amount which the increase will realise cannot yet be accurately determined. An increase of twenty-five per cent., as claimed by the Board, would amount to over $125,000 per annum. At all events, no deficiency is [illegible] this year.

The expenditure of the Fire Department was last year [illegible]000. The cost of maintaining the Unsafe Building Department, provided for elsewhere, last year, is now added to it, ($10,000.) The increase of the pay of firemen—from $700 to [illegible] per annum, by an act of the last Legislature—requires an additional outlay of over $10,000. The amount asked through the estimate originally presented by this Department for this year was $376,480, an increase of over $116,000. The appropriation fixed by the Board and herewith submitted is $324,985—an increase of $64,985—or, deducting the two items above referred to—transfer of cost of Unsafe Building Department, and increase of salaries by act of the Legislature—an increase of about [illegible]. The Board of Education has on hand [illegible]; it has an offer of $31,000 for property it desires to sell; we authorize an appropriation of [illegible] for building purposes—a sum sufficient to build the three schools at the places and at the cost named. The Board will still have about $30,000 worth of property undisposed of, and which it is authorized to sell. This reduces the appropriation of the Board of Education to $571,000 as against $750,000 last year.

The Park Commissioners asked for $100,000, the amount raised last year, for the maintenance of the public parks of the city. The Board of Estimate have decided that the public parks shall be maintained at an annual expenditure of $75,000 for the present. In view of the fact that a considerable portion of Prospect Park is still unimproved, this amount, we believe, to be as much as the tax-payers feel justified in spending for this purpose.

On motion it was determined to invest $3,351, to liquidate certain claims against the city for the improvement of Fourth-avenue. The total amount to be raised is about $6,000,000, which is a little over $5 per capita.

Public School Exhibitions.

The graduating exercises of the Class of 1871, at Grammar School No. 23, on West Twenty-eighth-street, was held yesterday afternoon, at the hall in the school building. The attendance was very large, and the exercises were of a very interesting character, consisting of recitations, compositions and original essays. At the conclusion of the entertainment prize-medals for superior scholarship were given to the following young ladies: First, gold, Antoinette C. Stallman; second, silver, Ida E. Pond and Sarah A. Bennett. Diplomas were then conferred on each of the members of the Graduating Class, whose names were, Sarah A. Bennett, Mary E. Coughlin, Mary E. Fallon, Charlotte Holsderber, Kate McArthur, Matilda May, Ida E. Pond, May B. Crommelin, Jemima Cant, Anna Forsyth, Mary Macfarlane, Anna McHugh, Kate A. Meredith, Antoinette C. Stallman.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. James W. Gerard, John H. Anthon, Hon. Nelson Waterbury and Erastus Littlefield. Among the gentlemen present were Peter Trainer, James Kelly, John Holderber and Dr. Howe.

The semi-annual distribution of prizes at Grammar School No. 12, Primary Department, on Madison-street, took place yesterday afternoon. The chief feature of the exercises consisted of the singing, which, considering the age of the pupils, was of exceptional excellence, and the calisthenic practice, a system lately introduced into the school, which, on account of its healthfulness, is meeting with great favor. Addresses were made by John J. Delancey, Henry Tice and Thomas Shields, referring to the great success that was attending the teachings of the school, which, under the management of the present Principal, Miss Carrie V. Franklin, has been largely augmented in numbers. The Callery gold medals, for general excellence, were given to Mary E. Ward and Jas. J. Gallager.

Public exercises of an interesting character will be given by the pupils of "No. 26" this morning, at 10 o'clock, in their beautiful school building, when the graduated will receive their diplomas, and nearly 100 semi-annual certificates will be distributed. The famous gymnastic class will, by request, perform, and choruses, solos and duets will be rendered by the choir, under the direction of the Vice-Principal, Mr. Chas. F. Olney. We can promise our friends a happy time at this informal entertainment.

The twenty-third anniversary of Public School No. 13, in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday. The school-room was profusely decorated with bunting, and the floral display was magnificent. The flowers were the gift of Mrs. Demas Barnes. Mr. Read, the Principal, distributed diplomas to the four graduates, and about eighty pupils received semi-annual certificates. Hon. Demas Barnes, Chairman of the School Committee, delivered a very complimentary address.

Taxes on Scrip Dividends.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New-York, Friday, June 30, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inclose some correspondence which will explain an error in the article which appeared in this morning's issue of your paper, on the subject of taxes on scrip dividends, in naming this Company as a delinquent.

J. D. JONES, President.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New-York, June 30, 1871.

Spencer Kirby, Esq., Assessor, &c., New-York:

Dear Sir: I have noticed an article in the New-York Times of this morning on the subject of non-payment of taxes on dividend by insurance companies, giving the names of certain companies that have not paid such tax. In the list the name of this Company appears.

I had supposed the Company had paid the tax on scrip dividends up to the end of 1869.

I will be obliged if you will inform me whether I am correct or not.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed.) J. D. JONES, President.

United States Internal Revenue,
Assessor's Office, Thirty-second
District of New-York,
New-York, June 30, 1871.

John D. Jones, Esq., President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of this date, on the subject of the returns, assessments and payments of taxes upon scrip dividends by your Company, and I affirm with pleasure your supposition that all such taxes up to and including Dec. 31, 1869, were regularly assessed, and have been paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) SPENCER KIRBY, Assessor.

Crumbs of the Saengerfest.

As most of the visiting vocal organizations left the City for their homes on Thursday, the return of flags and banners at head-quarters by the General Fest Committee, which was yesterday's programme, was only a small matter, while another occasion of that kind is accompanied by a series of parting ceremonies and affecting scenes. These, however, were passed through at the head-quarters of the different organizations, where the visitors were quartered during their sojourn in this City. These parting ceremonies were mostly attended by presentations and counter presentations. Thus the Young Maennerchor of Baltimore was presented by its host, the Melomanen Society, with a valuable silver goblet. The ladies of the Concordia Maennerchor, of this City, presented the guests of this Society, the Concordia Gesang Verein, of Philadelphia, also with a silver goblet. The ladies of the Schiller Bund presented the guests of this Society, at its head-quarters in Clinton-street, with laurel wreaths. The Euphonia gave a commers at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, in honor of the Arion, of Baltimore, and of the Liederkranz, of Williamsburg. The "prize crowned" society, Germania Maennerchor, of Baltimore, which was the recipient of the first prize, gave, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, a banquet to its host, the Saengerrunde, in this City. The Philadelphia societies left this City in a rather disaffected mood, partly on account of disappointment about the prize distribution, they being impressed with the idea that the second prize, awarded to the Washington Choral Society, ought to have been given to one of the Philadelphia societies.

It is stated that this last Saengerfest has resulted in a deficit of nearly $3,000, which has to be covered by the New-York societies. The amount will be raised without difficulty by assessment and subscription. At the last general Saengerfest in this City, six years ago, which was the ninth, a surplus nearly equal to the present deficit was realized. The second day picnic at Jones' Wood on Thursday was attended by about 5,000 persons.

THE ERIE STRUGGLE.

Close of the Argument on the Motion to Compel Gould to Surrender the Stock of Heath and Raphael—Further Issue of Stock by the Erie Railroad Company.

The argument on the motion of Heath and Raphael, the English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, to compel Jay Gould to surrender 30,000 shares of Erie Railroad stock which it is alleged were abstracted from the receivership of the Court, and also to prevent the registration of 30,000 shares of stock issued by Gould, on the basis of the canceled certificates of Heath and Raphael, was concluded yesterday before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, who commenced his argument in favor of the English shareholders, the previous evening, continued it. The argument, he advanced in the course of his address are substantially contained in the following synopsis of his printed brief which he submitted to the Court.

He contended that the property in the possession of the receiver of a Court of Equity was legally in the possession of the Court itself, and that it was a contempt of Court for any one, without the express permission of the Court, to interfere with such property, either by taking it out of the possession of the receiver, or by doing anything to impair its value, whether such interference be in virtue of legal proceedings of some other Court, or officer, or under paramount right or title of any kind, and that it was intrinsically wrongful. Any one so interfering with such property in the hands of the Court would be required to restore the property abstracted, and failing, to be punished by attachment for disobedience. There were no technical obstructions upon the power of the Court to compel the making good of obstructions, or of injuries to property thus under its control, and the fact that the wrong-doer, who is made responsible in the summary proceedings, is not a party in the original suit wherein the *res* has been brought into Court, is wholly immaterial. He illustrated this position of the propositions, stating that these things could never be answered by the adoption of summary proceedings as a mode of redress. Referring to the question of the registration of stock, he said that the fact that the stock was not registered or registerable with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company did not make good the delivery under the contract, and will not practically sell in the New-York market, as shown by the evidence of Messrs. Ralston and E. D. Williams. Gould's sale and receipt of the spurious 30,000 shares which he procured to be registered with a certificate by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, appropriating to that purpose by cancellation Heath and Raphael's original certificates for the genuine 30,000 shares, and falsely representing to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that his really spurious stock had been issued in place of Heath and Raphael's certificate thus canceled, is shown by his own evidence. The fact that in consequence of the misuse of the original Heath and Raphael certificates the 30,000 shares for which there is now held only a bare certificate in the name of James H. Coleman, receiver, cannot be registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, but if presented for registration and certification there would appear upon the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's register as a mere over-issue, is shown by the petition and by the evidence of Ralston. The suggestion of the respondent that the registration of stock and its certification by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as a condition of marketableness or salableness was merely a local regulation in the New-York stock market, and has no operation in Europe, and that therefore Heath and Raphael's stock, though unsalable in New-York, still retains its value because of its salableness in Europe, is no answer to this application, for New-York is the place where the corporation is established, and is the primary market for the sale of the stock. But it is wholly untrue that the circumstance of the certificates having been made unregisterable with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and therefore unsalable in the New-York market, does not bar their sale in the European market. Stripping the case relating to the missing 30,000 shares of all peculiarities of form and developing its real substance, we ascertained beyond doubt these results: Heath and Raphael had 30,000 genuine shares, duly registered and entitled to be so certified, and salable in the market at their pleasure; Gould had 30,000 spurious shares, unregistered and incapable of being registered, and wholly unsaleable and valueless; Gould has so dealt with the documents of title as to extract from Heath and Raphael's 30,000 shares their registerable quality and render them wholly unsalable; and he has communicated to his own spurious, unsalable and valueless shares the precise registerable and salable quality which he has extracted from Heath & Raphael's shares, and, having thereby invested his spurious stock with the indicia of genuineness, he has been enabled to and has sold it as genuine to bona-fide holders and received the money for it. Thus he has in substance, appropriated to his own use the entire marketable value of Heath and Raphael's stock. The specific relief prayed in the petition is the appropriate relief. Gould having prevented the registration of the 30,000 shares standing in Coleman's name, by his misuse of the 30,000 genuine shares belonging to Heath and Raphael, which were the appropriate basis for such registration, should be compelled to replace the abstraction by furnishing an equivalent number of registered genuine shares, such as will suffice to obtain the registration of the 30,000 shares in the name of Coleman, to be used for such purpose as specifically prayed for, or if he elects to pay the value in money in lieu of such specific replacement, such value should, as asked for in the petition, be at the highest price, since Heath and Raphael have been deprived of their property in consequence of his abstraction. The reservation of all rights against other parties, in case of failure to obtain ultimate satisfaction from Gould, is clearly proper. The 30,000 new shares issued and sold by Gould, which he procured to be registered and certified by the fraudulent misuse of the Heath and Raphael certificates belonging to the receivership, were an utterly spurious and fraudulent issue. This new stock, issued on the pretended basis of convertible bonds, was wholly illegal and void. It never was and never can be entitled to any place in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's register of Erie Railway stock, or upon any authentic register of the stock of that Company, and the order on this petition should provide, as prayed for, that there shall be no enlargement of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's registry by adding thereto that spurious 30,000 shares; or, at all events, that in executing the replacement by furnishing 30,000 genuine shares, registered with and certified by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Gould shall not be permitted to furnish as such genuine and registered stock, any based upon the addition to the registry of such spurious 30,000 shares. No money was ever actually borrowed on these bonds, and there never was any real issue of them. The only pretended basis for issuing the bonds was an order of the Executive Committee, composed of Gould, Fisk and Lane, and the only alleged ownership of them by any one, up to and at the time of their pretended conversion into stock, was by Gould himself, who claims that he, the President of the Company, made a bargain with Fisk and Lane, his colleagues in the Executive Committee, that he (Gould) should buy the bonds from the Company, and should allow for them the value of the stock into which they were to be converted. Counsel read from the evidences of Justice D. White, a director of the Company, and G. P. Morrisini, the auditor and general book-keeper of the Company, showing that they knew nothing of the issue of these bonds until the circumstance was developed in the course of the investigation, and continued to say: Gould admits that there was no communication to the Board of Directors of the issuing of these bonds or this stock, nor can he name any individual director, other than Fisk and Lane, to whom such communication was made until after the making of the order of March 11, for the restoration to Heath and Raphael of their stock. If the new 30,000 shares were illegal and void when they were issued, in December and January, the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed in April, 1871, cannot make them valid. 1. The illegality was inherent, from causes beyond the power of the directors to cure. The corporation had no authority, after the exhaustion of its power, to make direct issues of stock; to manufacture stock by the process of sham convertible bonds, made for the mere purpose of being turned into stock. 2. By the express terms of the resolution, the stock was not to be validated or recognized, unless it formed part of the legal capital on the day in March mentioned in the resolution—being the day on which the injunction against further issues of stock was granted. The reason for this caution on the part of the directors is evident. Under all these circumstances the illegality and fraud of the issue of the new 30,000 shares is too plain for dispute.

As Mr. Evarts concluded his argument, Mr. Swan, attorney for Heath and Raphael, entered Court and stated that Jay Gould had notified the Stock Exchange that after thirty days he would increase the capital stock of the Erie Company by 30,000 additional shares. The fact was communicated to the Court by Mr. Evarts. Judge Blatchford directed Mr. Evarts to make affidavit to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk of the Court, and he would then take action in the premises.

The papers in the case were then submitted to the Court, and decision was reserved.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 30.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Henry L. Van Wyck vs. James Stewart et al.; order of judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry J. Meyers vs. George P. Henricke; we are of opinion that the note might be surrendered and the plaintiff recover on the original agreement; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

George E. Heyden vs. Florence Sewing-machine Company; we think the plaintiff was not entitled to recover damages for loss to his business; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to deduct the amount allowed for damages from the verdict and judgment.

Gilbert T. Darling vs. Selah S. Brewster; judgment affirmed with costs.

Leander S. Lovell vs. Horace Hoyt; we do not think the evidence sufficient to charge Horace Hoyt as purchaser; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Stephen A. Walker vs. American National Bank; judgment affirmed with costs.

David H. Lantz vs. George A. Buckingham; judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice Ingraham.

NOTE.

The June term closed today, and the Court adjourned to the 14th of July, at 11 A. M. During the January Term 140 cases were disposed of; the February Term, 16; the April Term, 86; the June Term, 100, making 342 cases in all, disposed of during the year 1871. During the June Term the calendar was entirely disposed of, as far as the cases were ready.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 30.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

Abraham Van Dohlson et al. vs. John Jay; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

James B. Heard et al. vs. Marcus G. Brewer; judgment modified by reducing it to $64 19; no costs to either party. Opinions by Chief-Justice Daly and Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Bernard Muldoon vs. Henry Vierkant et al.; judgment against appellants, Charles and William Pitt, reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

John Gray vs. Charles Redfield; order appealed from reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Pardon Briggs vs. James R. Smith, Jr.; judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

John J. Foley et al. vs. Wm. A. Virtue et al.; order appealed from reversed—attachment vacated. Opinions by Judge Joseph F. Daly and Judge Robinson. Dissenting opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Wm. R. Butler vs Chas. W. Kellogg; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

George Koch vs. Francis Bonetz; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Charles Heinrich et al. vs. Charles Korn; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Louis Unger et al. vs. People's Fire Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Louis Unger vs. New-Amsterdam Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

John Siegel vs. Edson Lewis et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

William C. Carpenter vs. Landen R. Goodwin; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Elisha Crowell vs. Gilas Crispen; judgment of General Term of Marine Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

C. Bainbridge Smith vs. William Heath et al.; order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Thomas S. Randlett vs. George R. Hibbard; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Chief-Justice Daly and Judge Robinson.

William G. S. King vs. Henry Parr; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Stephen N. Simonson vs. Samuel Kissick; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Gurdon Buck vs. Francis H. Amidon; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Horace Tuttle et al. vs. Patrick Hannegan; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 30.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of the habeas corpus of Louis Levi; writ dismissed.

Van Orden vs. Burr; motion denied, costs to abide event.

McGregor vs. Good; reference ordered.

Knapp vs. Meige; reference ordered.

Bandelow vs. Hartman; motion to strike out answer as frivolous denied.

Edelsmith vs. Hiddendorf; order amending summons.

Taylor vs. Bishop; discontinuance of action, and undertaking canceled.

Montamus vs. Levy; sureties to justify.

Illins vs. Barney; receiver appointed.

Cora W. Van Ness vs. John R. Van Ness; decree of divorce granted, and custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Holloway vs. Pringle; reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 30.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

A MAN MAY MORTGAGE OR SELL HIS OWN GRAVE.

David H. Lantz vs. *George A. Buckingham.*—This case, involving the right of a man to mortgage or sell his burying lot in Green-Wood, has now been decided in favor of that right. The following opinion of Presiding Justice Ingraham in the case will be found of interest to our readers:

"The defendant being the owner of a lot in Green-Wood Cemetery, conveyed the same to the plaintiff by an absolute conveyance. The plaintiff executed at the same time to the defendant an instrument in writing reciting the conveyance and agreeing to reconvey the same to the defendant on repayment to him of the consideration money, with interest, in one year. He also gave the defendant the privilege of interring in the plot during the year. The money not having been paid, the plaintiff treated it as a mortgage, and commenced this action for the foreclosure of it. The defendant demurred to the complaint, upon the ground that the same did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judgment was given in favor of the demurrer. There can be no doubt that the conveyance itself was a valid instrument, which the defendant had a right to execute and which the plaintiff might accept. It was for a good consideration and transferred the title to the lot to the plaintiff. The only question is whether the defeasance executed by the plaintiff at the same time in which he agreed to reconvey the property on receiving a certain amount with interest, vitiates the conveyance. I have remarked that the owner had a right to grant the lot absolutely. I see no reason why he might not under these two instruments have sustained an action for a strict purchase and thereby obtained a perfect title. Such a decree or judgment would not have required any execution to enforce it, and could not have come within the prohibition of the statute. The statute (Sess. Laws, 1838, p. 267, sec. 5,) provides that the plots when conveyed to individuals, shall not be liable to be sold on execution, or to be applied to the payment of debts by assignment under any insolvent law. This evidently intended to prevent the sale of the property for the payment of the debts of the owner against his will by process of law or by a general assignment under an insolvent act. The foreclosure of a mortgage does not require any execution or assignment to carry it into effect. The judgment itself directs the officer to sell, and the sale is made under the judgment and not by virtue of an execution. Although the plaintiff claims a sale of the premises in his complaint, still he states facts sufficient to show that he is entitled to a strict foreclosure without a sale, and so far as this action is attacked by demurrer the objection of the statutory provision would not deprive him of that remedy. The statute was not intended to apply to any voluntary act of the owner, by which his title to the lot was to be affected. He has taken the price for it and given his consent to a transfer. He cannot now retain the money, and at the same time object that the instrument given to recover the same is void. No such result can follow the acceptance and retention of the money, except in cases in which, by statute, the security is declared to be void. It is suggested that to permit such a mortgage to be held valid was against public morals. I can see no difference, so far as a question of morals is involved, between a sale by an absolute conveyance and a sale by a conditional conveyance. In the one case the title to the property is changed at once, in the other the grantor has the right to retain the property by repayment of the money he has received. However objectionable it may seem to allow such transfers of plots intended and used for burial purposes, an absolute prohibition against such conveyances as is contained in the act passed Session Laws 1847, chapter 133, by the Legislature, is necessary before the Courts can declare them invalid. The judgment should be reversed and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs."

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATONS.

George C. Peters et al. Executors., &c. vs. *F. Delaplaine et al.*—On the 1st day of March 1852, John F. Delaplaine entered into contract, under seal, with John R. Peters to sell certain lots for $30,000, the deeds to be exchanged May 1. On the day of completion Delaplaine was unable to comply with the contract, his wife refusing to join in the deeds. Mr. Delaplaine died in 1854, his wife died in 1866. Mr. Peters took no further steps in the matter. He died April 24, 1858. On the 25th day of March, 1869, after the death of all the original parties and seventeen years after the making of the contract, the representatives of Mr. Peters sued the heirs of Mr. Delaplaine for the performance of the contract, the property having in the meantime increased in value to $300,000. The defendants set up the statute of limitations, and the Court below agreeing with them, plaintiffs appealed. The points taken by the plaintiffs are, that this is an action on a sealed instrument, and therefore may be brought under the second subdivision of section 90 of the Code, at any time within twenty years; but that whether this be so or not, the cause of action did not accrue until the death of Mrs. Delaplaine, in 1866, her refusal to sign away her right of dower being a complete bar to the fulfillment of the contract by the defendants. To this it was replied that the action was not on a sealed instrument within the meaning of the statute, that it rather came within that class of equitable actions to which the ten years' limitation applied, and that the cause of action accrued with the breach of or refusal to fulfill the contract. The Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

Mr. Van Winkle for plaintiffs; Charles O'Conor for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 30.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE CASE—MOTION OF MR. DUFF FOR LEAVE TO RENEW THE LEASE OF THE PREMISES.

Bolles, Receiver, vs. Duff.—This long contested and often reported case, came before the Court on a motion on behalf of Mr. Duff, appointed receiver, in pursuance of Judge Potter's decision, for leave to re-let the premises for a term of years after the expiration of the present lease. The application was opposed by Mr. Thayer, on behalf of Mr. Bolles, and in the interest of the heirs of the late Mr. Trimble, on the ground that Mr. Duff was only a mortgagee in possession, and that deducting in pursuance of the decision of the Court of Appeals, certain charges claimed by Mr. Duff, he was overpaid already; that there was an order to sell the property in August next, and any leasing for more than a year would be injurious to such sale; that Mr. Duff had declined to advertise for proposals for the lease or to allow them to advertise for such proposals; that plaintiff had six proposals all better than Mr. Duff's proposed lease, and that there was danger that Mr. Duff would, under some cover, lease the property at an inadequate rent to his son-in-law. At this point the further hearing was adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. At the hour to which the hearing had been adjourned, Mr. Bookstaver, on behalf of Mr. Duff, argued that the examination of the accounts had before taken two years, without reaching a conclusion, and were then commenced *de novo*, and that therefore it would require more than one year to conclude the accounting. It was a question whether the defendant had not still many thousands due him and, as for the items of furniture, they were for matters furnished while Mr. Duff believed himself owner of the premises, and were used for the theatre under this impression. He certainly, counsel said, ought to be repaid for that.

Judge Barnard took the papers, reserving his decision.

It was stated that among the offers is one from Spaulding & Thayer, one from Hess, one from Josh. Hart, and one from William F. Howe, varying from $22,000 for the theatre alone to $30,000 for the whole premises.

Mr. Bookstaver for motion; Mr. E. C. Thayer opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 30.

Before Judge Monell.

THE GREGORY ESTATE.

Thomas J. Barr vs. *Sarah Gregory et al.*—In this long litigation, Judge Monell, on motion of James Henerson, counsel for the receiver, granted an order directing that Sarah Gregory, Sarah J. Van Sicklen, Catharine E. Gregory and M. A. Reynolds, defendants, their attorney in this action, David McAdam, and their attorney in fact, George W. Van Sicklen, show cause why they should not be punished for contempt, in having violated an injunction of the Court forbidding them to interfere with the receiver, Mr. Barr. The alleged interference consists in defendants having commenced a suit against the receiver, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which an injunction was issued restraining him in the exercise of his privileges and duties as receiver of the Court. A motion to be made in the Common Pleas to vacate this latter injunction was adjourned over until Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 30.

Before Judge Larremore.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT—MOTION TO VACATE ARREST.

Thomas Holloway vs. *Daniel Pringle.*—This is an action to recover $25,000, alleged, on the part of plaintiff, to have been appropriated by defendant while acting as his agent. The allegations on the part of plaintiff, made by Henry H. Martin, on information and belief, are, that from November, 1865, to May 24, 1871, the defendant acted as the agent of plaintiff, in this country, for the sale of certain patent medicines; that during that period he had sold quantities of such medicines to various persons of the proceeds of which he made no return to his principal; that he charged for salaries to clerks, and expenses in a litigation against the plaintiff which were never actually paid out by him, and that in these ways the defendant has misappropriated large sums of money, the exact amount of which has not been ascertained. The plaintiff being a resident of a foreign country, the affidavit on which the arrest has been made was sworn to by his present agent, Henry H. Martin. Under the order of arrest, the defendant gave bail in the sum of $10,000, Alfred Dorion and Thomas H. Farron becoming his bondsmen. Mr. Eldridge, who appeared on behalf of the motion to vacate the order of arrest, said he proposed to move on the same affidavit on which the order of arrest was granted, claiming that the affidavit of Martin being only on information and belief, was mere speculation and surmise, and therefore insufficient on which to found an order of arrest. He charged, moreover, that it was a conspiracy all round, originating in the fact that in a former proceeding in which defendant was made receiver of plaintiff's property, he refused to act as receiver as he had done as agent. A postponement of the hearing of the motion was asked for on behalf of plaintiff on the ground of the absence of Ex-Judge Edmonds, who is plaintiff's counsel. The adjournment was granted, Judge Larremore fixing Monday next for the argument.

A motion is pending in the same Court in the same case to have Messrs. Eldridge and Johnston substituted in the case as attorneys of record in the room of Thomas Sadler. Mr. Sadler refuses to give up papers necessary to defendant in the case, claiming that the latter is in his debt. Mr. Pringle swears that he retained Mr. Sadler solely to assist him in perfecting bail, and that for this he paid him $240; while Mr. Sadler replies by affidavit that all he got on account of this matter was $60; that he has done business for defendant for four years as his attorney, receiving no more than $360 fees, and that defendant is now in his debt some $1,400. It was referred to Felix V. B. Kennedy, Esq., to take testimony as to the indebtedness, if any, of defendant to his attorney, Mr. Sadler.

Sidney Williams for plaintiff; Thomas Sadler and Mr. Eldridge for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and a Jury.

UNLAWFUL SEIZURE UNDER ATTACHMENT.

Louisa D. Wehle vs. *John G. Harland et al.*—This is an action to recover damages laid at $10,000 for the unlawful seizure of a stock of dry and fancy goods. The present is one of five suits growing out of the same act, against five different creditors, who, on affidavits alleging insolvency of plaintiff and an intent to dispose of her property with intent to defraud her creditors, procured attachments which were executed at midnight, and her entire stock removed. The attachments were subsequently vacated as having been improperly issued, and hence the present actions. In the first action, tried in the Superior Court about a month since, against one of the parties, the plaintiff recovered a verdict amounting to $7,000 or $8,000; and in the present suit, against others of the creditors co-operating in the seizure, she has now recovered a verdict for $6,630 more. The Court granted plaintiff an extra allowance of $250.

Charles Wehle for plaintiff.

Policeman Gillespie Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Police Officer John Gillespie, who pleaded guilty of assault with intent to take life, was brought up for sentence.

The Recorder said: Before pronouncing sentence upon the conviction, founded upon your confession, of shooting Officer Le Roy, with intent to kill him, I will very briefly advert to the prominent facts in the case. Both you and he were, at the time of the commission of the offense, sworn officers of the Police Department of the Metropolitan District. Your duties were, among others, to protect life, limb and property. You, without cause, on the day in question, ruthlessly assaulted a citizen. Not content with the commission of that wrong, you beat, stabbed and robbed another citizen, and when officer Le Roy attempted to interfere to prevent further outrages on your part, you drew your revolver and shot him in the head; and when he was prostrate on the ground you again shot him in the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then with the barrel of your pistol, or club, endeavored to put out one of his eyes. Your sole plea is, that at the time you were intoxicated and unconscious of your acts. Voluntary intoxication, according to our law, does not excuse crime, nor does it prevent the question of intent being considered. In my judgment, it aggravated the character of your crime. You broke a law of the Department you were sworn to respect in drinking at all while on duty. You infringed its proper discipline by assaulting a fellow-officer. You broke the law of the State in feloniously wounding him with intent to take his life. You were a sworn officer of the peace, and you broke your oath, and you now stand indicted for the commission of three several crimes, of unprovoked assault and battery on the person of Isaac Watson, of assault and battery and highway robbery on the person of Albert P. Connell, and of a felonious assault upon Officer Le Roy with a pistol, with intent to kill. The uttermost punishment that this Court could impose upon a conviction for all these offenses would be imprisonment for the term of thirty-one years. As you have wisely pleaded to the commission of the graver offense, no further prosecution of the other indictments will be made; but in this case, to which you have pleaded guilty, the sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the State Prison, at hard labor, for the period of ten years.

POLICE SHORTCOMINGS.

A Large Calendar—A Brutal Policeman—The Docherty Case in a New Form—Not Asleep, but Meditating.

A crowded Court-room greeted Commissioner Manierre when he took his seat, yesterday, and a calendar of forty-eight cases awaited him. Most of these possessed no general interest.

Mrs. Hannah Tannan, of No. 18 Lewis-street, who resides in the same house with Patrolman Cornelius Regan, of the Seventh Precinct, complained that the latter, without provocation, threw her down, beat and kicked her, and finally dragged her to the Delancey-street Police Station-house, where, on his complaint of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, she was locked up. On the following morning she was discharged. The officer proved by the complainant's own witnesses, and by others, that she was very drunk and disorderly, and was using foul and filthy language.

Patrolman John Byrne, of the Twentieth Precinct, was complained of by Mrs. Margaret Dayton for having pulled the ears of her little boy in so brutal a manner that they bled. Commissioner Manierre severely reprimanded the officer and referred the case to the Board.

Patrolman Anthony Cannavan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged by Patrick McEnnown, keeper of an oyster saloon in First-avenue, with having given him a $1 bill in payment for some oysters, and on receiving seventy-five cents change declared that he had handed him a $5 bill, and when the complainant refused to give him any more money, took him to the Station-house. There, rather than be locked up, he gave the officer the amount demanded. The officer swore positively that it was a $2 bill he gave him. He was positive, because he only had one of that denomination.

The case of John Docherty, fireman, attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, was then called up. This case has already been fully given in the Times. Docherty testified that while aiding Officer Mellis, of the Tenth Precinct, to arrest two drunken men who had assaulted him, Officer Hobbelt, of the Third District Court, came up, and seizing Mellis' club, struck him (Docherty) on the head with it, and complainant was afterward arrested and locked up. Hobbelt testified that he saw Mellis lying on the pavement and three men around him, one was endeavoring to take away the officer's club, and Docherty twice kicked the officers. He then struck him with the club, and afterward directed some officers who came to witness' assistance, to arrest all of the party. Hobbelt and other officers testified that they had been subpoenaed to attend the investigation by the Fire Commissioners, but on learning that Docherty had been acquitted in the Court of Special Sessions, the Commissioners dismissed the complaint and their evidence was not taken. Patrolman Mellis testified that he saw two men fall in Grand-street, and he went to see what was the matter. He found them to be drunk and attempted to arrest them. They resisted and got him down. Seeing Docherty near, he asked him to help him. Instead of doing so, Docherty kicked him, and when Hobbelt came up Docherty kicked him again. Patrolman Fitzpatrick testified that Docherty escaped from him while under arrest, and fell three times—once over a pile of stones, cutting his left temple severely. Sergt. Allen, several officers, and the doorman of the Eldridge-street Police Station, testified that Docherty was very disorderly in the Station-house, and that he was under the influence of liquor. The further investigation was adjourned to Monday.

Roundsman Rodgers, of the Second Precinct, complained that he found Patrolman Thomas Keane asleep, leaning in a doorway, and that he had to shake him to awaken him. The officer denied that he was asleep. It was true that his eyes were closed, and that he did not at once respond when the officer shook him; but this arose from his being engaged in meditation on some affairs of importance at that time. Referred to the Board.

The Saloon Homicide—Death of McCann.

Peter McCann, the young cripple, who was shot in the left temple by Peter Ozab, a saloon-keeper at No. 208 Avenue A, on Monday night last, while engaged with his brothers, Patrick and Timothy, and several other young roughs, in assaulting Ozab with beer-glasses and smashing the movables in the place, died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital. Ozab, the brothers McCann, and Timothy McCarty, another of the party, who were arrested immediately after the affray, are still held to await the result of an investigation. Coroner Schirmer will, today, impanel a jury, and will commence an investigation early in the week.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 30.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..118¼	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co....42½
5,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '62.113⅛	100 do...bct. call. 42½
5,000 do....113⅝	100 do....42⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '64, s3....113	100 Quick. Min....b. c. 11
	100 West. Un. T...b. c. 58½
50,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, s3....113	800 do....
	100 Spring M. Coal....70
25,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67....115⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex....
50,000 do....115⅛	400 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c. 96¾
1,000 do....115⅛	100 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 91½
24,000 Mo. 6s....97	10000 do...bct. call. 91¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, H.&St.J. Iss...bct. call 95¾	100 Erie....27½
	300 Reading....
12,000 do....96	700 Lake S.&M.S.b.c. 107¾
2,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July....62	200 do....107⅝
	100 Panama...bct. call. 51½
	300 Chi. & N. W....73
4,000 La. 6s, Levee B. 71	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 89⅞
5,000 Ga. 7s, G. B.b.a. 94	800 Chi. & R.I.bct.call. 107¾
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 95⅞	600 do....
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88....95	100 Tol., Wab. & W....57¾
10,000 P., Ft.W.&C.2d. 101¼	100 Bos., H. & Erie....
2,000 Mil. & St. P.1st. 87¼	200 Ohio & Miss....47
2,000 Col. C.& I.C.1st. 87½	500 do...bct. call. 47¼
2,000 do....87½	100 Morris & Essex....
200 Mariposa Pref....6½	10 do....
200 do...bct. call. 6¾	200 Col. C. & Ind.Cen. 20
300 Cons. Coal of Md. 37½	200 Alb. & Susq...b. c. [illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....118¼	600 L.S.& Mich.So.b.c. 108⅛
1,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July....61⅞	500 do....108
	1500 do....108
4,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st....s3. 87½	100 Union Pac....30⅞
200 Con. Coal of Md....37¾	100 Chi. & N. W....73
200 do....37	600 do...bct. call. 73
200 Mar. Pl.....b10. 6½	100 Ohio & Miss....47⅛
100 do.....b3. 6½	50 Ohio&Miss.Pf.b.c. 77
100 U. S. Ex....53½	20 Del., Lack. & W....105¾
10,000 N.Y.C.&H. Ctfs. 91⅞	200 H. & St. Jos....84⅞
200 Reading....110⅝	100 do....84
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf....90⅞	300 H. & St. Jos. Pf....89⅞
300 do....90⅞	150 Chi., Bur. & Q....133

FRIDAY, June 30—P. M.

Today closes the Fiscal Year 1871, one of the most remarkable in the history of the Foreign Commerce of the country. The Importers never before marketed so large a value of Foreign Goods, and the Treasury never received so large a sum for Customs Duties. We believe we can also say, although our tables are only official for nine months of the year, that the country never marketed abroad so large a value of ordinary Domestic Produce or made available in our Foreign Exchanges so large a sum of the Gold and Silver product of our Pacific States and Territories. An approximate estimate is as follows:

Foreign Goods marketed	$482,000,000
Customs received thereon	207,500,000
Domestic Produce sent abroad	412,000,000
Net outgo of Gold and Silver	80,000,000

The sales of Gold today were 112¾@113⅛ 113¼@113 ⅌ cent, much the same as yesterday; the market firm, but free from speculative excitement. The Public Funds continued firm and scarce, particularly on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1867, especially wanted for Europe.

Exchange on London was reported slightly easier this morning, at 110¼ ⅌ cent., but there was no perceptible decline on the actual business for Saturday's steamers. The Mexican Silver, $1,250,000, received a few days since from Vera Cruz, will be transhipped to London to-morrow, and also about $1,250,000 in American Gold. The Treasury paid out today $800,000 on July Interest on the Public Debt, making the total prepayments for the five days of the week, $7,750,000.

Money continues abundant at cheap rates, 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers on call loan.

At the Stock Exchange there was a slightly improved speculation in the New-York and Western Roads, prices showing more strength on Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, the North-Wests, &c., while the bearish disposition in the market was less prominent than a few days ago. The break in business by the Fourth of July Holidays will probably leave the general market unsettled until after Wednesday next. After the late Boards this Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 30.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115¼
American Gold	113	113
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96⅞	97
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	91¾	92
Reading Railroad	109⅞	110⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅜
North-west Common	72⅞	73⅛
North-west Preferred	89½	90⅛
Pacific Mail	42½	42⅝
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79½
St. Paul Common	59⅞	60⅛
Lake Shore	107¾	108⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	57⅝	58⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Union Pacific	30⅛	30⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102⅜	102⅜
Union Pacific Bonds	92	92
Consolidated Coal	37¼	37¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, June 30.

Gold receipts	$2,047,327 16
Gold payments	1,126,719 78
Gold balance	81,721,994 84
Currency receipts	1,635,979 99
Currency payments	1,066,936 37
Currency balance	8,284,987 12
Customs	416,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81....114¾	5-20 coup., '67....115⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81....118¼	5-20 coup., '68....115⅛
5-20 coup., '62....113⅛	10-40 registered....110⅝
5-20 coup., '64....113⅛	10-40 coupon....111
5-20 coup., '65....113¼	6s currency....115
5-20 coup., n. 1, '65....115⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....72	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 53
Virginia 6s, old....64½	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 47½
Va. 6s, reg., old....54	Ark. 7s, Miss.O.&R.R. 47½
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds....93½	Ohio 6s, '81....102
N. Car. 6s, old....46½	Ohio 6s, '86....102
N. C. F'g. Act '66....23	Indiana 5s War L....100
N. Car. new Bonds....25½	Indiana 5s....102
N. Car. Special Tax....20½	Michigan 6s, '73....102
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July....61½	Michigan 6s, '78....102
Missouri 6s....97	Michigan 6s, '83....102
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is....95½	N. Y. Reg. B'y L....107
Louisiana 6s....69	N. Y. Coup. B'y L....111
La. 6s, new Flt'g Debt. 60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
La. 8s, Levee Bonds....71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
La. 8s, L. Bds. '75....87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
La. 7s, Penitentiary....70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
California 7s....113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
California 7s, L. Bds....112½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '73.102
Connecticut 6s....103½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Rhode Island 6s....102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Alabama 8s....102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78.101
Arkansas 6s, Funded....59	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....91½	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Han. & Naples 1st....88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....104	Gt. Western 1st, '88....93½
Erie 1st, Extended....100½	Gt. Western 2d, '93....85
Erie 2d, 7s, '83....98	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 88
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....98½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....86
Erie 5th, 7s, '88....98½	Galena & Chic. 2d....96½
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 92	Morris & Essex 1st....103
Long Dock bonds....90	Morris & Essex 2d....99½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....103
Harlem 1st, 7s....101	N. J. Cen., new bds....103
Har. Con.M. & S.F.6s. 93	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch.1st.106
Alb. & Susqueh'a 2d. 94	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch.2d.101
Alb. & Susqueh'a 3d. 86	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. 92
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.118½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....100
Ch. Bur.& Q.8 ⅌ c.1st.113½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....86
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d....97	Chic. & Alton 1st....102½
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.106	Chic. & Alton Inc....94
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. 101	Ohio & Miss. 1st....102½
Central Pacific bds....102⅜	Ohio & Miss. Con....90
Union Pacific 1st....91½	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 93
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75....104	St. L. & Iron M. 1st....94
Alton & T. H. 2d. Pf. 88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s.105½
Alton & T. H. 2d. Inc. 77	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 90
Chic. & N. W. S. F....100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st....88
Ch. & N.W. Int. bds. 98	M. & St.P. 1,& M.Div. 92
Ch. & N.W. Con. bds. 92	Mil. & St. Paul 2d....88
Ch. & N.W. Ext'n bds. 88	Chic. & Mil. 1st....96
Chic. & N. W. 1st....96	Joliet & Chic. 1st....100
Han. & St. Jo. Conv....102	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st. 87½
Lack. & Western bds.102	Col. Chic. & Ind. 2d....70
Del., Lack. & W. 1st. 100	Tol. P. & War. E. D. 88½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d....97	Tol. P. & War. 2d....77
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext'd....95½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.100
Tol. & W. 1st, St.L.div. 89	Bost. H. & E., Guar. 22
Tol. & Wab. 2d....88	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 88½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 60½	

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York....136	Irving....128
Manhattan....150	Metropolitan....138
Merchants'....116	People's....145
Mechanics'....140	East River....112
America....140	Market....127
City....226	Nassau....106½
Phenix....107	Corn Exchange....130
Gallatin National....120	St. Nicholas....122
Merchants' Exch....	Manf's & Merchants'....
State of New-York....112	Central National....103½
Commerce....117	Second National....130
Ocean....	Fourth National....109
Mercantile....123	Ninth National....110
American Exchange....115½	Tenth National....125
Pacific....200	Gold Exchange....75
Bank of N. America....108½	Bkr's & Brokers Ass. 111

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	100	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	127¾	127¾
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60¼
Reading	110⅛	111
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	47½	48
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾	28
Northern Central	40⅛	41
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	89¾

JULY DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED TO DATE.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
United States 6s, 1881	$282,678,100	3	$8,510,343
United States 5-20s, '62	250,130,900	3	7,503,927
United States 5-20s, '67	333,011,637	3	9,990,349
United States 5-20s, '68	39,612,350	3	1,188,370
United States 5s, '74	20,000,000	2½	500,000
Loan to Pacific Roads	64,457,320	3	1,933,719
N. Y. B'ty (outstanding)	18,511,960	3½	682,[illegible]
Other N. Y. State Debt	12,397,754	*1½ & 1½	170,939
Mass. State Debt	18,082,096	2½ & 3	466,756
Conn. State Debt	6,775,900	3	203,277
R. I. State Debt	2,774,000	3	83,220
N. J. State Debt	2,896,200	3	86,886
Penn. State Debt (Aug. 1)	31,107,163	3 & 2½	855,447
Maryland State Debt	13,317,475	3	399,719
Ohio State Debt	9,675,343	3	290,260
Illinois State Debt	1,898,460	3	56,953
Kentucky State Debt	1,424,394	3	42,731
Missouri State Debt	17,866,000	3	535,980
Michigan State Debt	2,376,292	3 & 3½	73,478
Kansas State Debt	1,241,675	3½	46,958
Alabama State Debt	7,382,800	2½ & 4	238,163
Ala. Indorsed Debt	9,480,000	4	379,200
Louisiana State Debt	22,[illegible]	3 & 3½	770,[illegible]
Ark. State Debt (new)	3,150,000	3	94,500
S. Carolina State Debt	7,665,903	3	229,977
California State Debt	3,500,000	3½	122,710
Cal. Indorsed Debt	1,500,000	3½	52,500
Georgia State Debt	7,514,500	3 & 3½	254,436
Ga. Indorsed Debt	6,922,000	3½	207,318
Maine State Debt	8,067,900	3	242,037
N. Hamp. State Debt	2,752,200	3	82,566
Vermont State Debt	1,227,000	3	36,810
Delaware State Debt	1,402,000	3	42,060
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	4	400,000
Bank of New-York	3,000,000	5	150,000
Fourth National Bank	5,000,000	4	200,000
National Broadway	1,000,000	12	120,000
Park National Bank	2,000,000	6	120,000
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	5	200,000
Bank of America	3,000,000	5	150,000
Merchants' Bank	3,000,000	4	120,000
Shoe & Leather Bank	1,000,000	6	60,000
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	5	100,000
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	6	60,000
Imp'rs & Traders' B'k	1,500,000	5	75,000
Central National Bank	3,000,000	4	120,000
Continental Bank	2,000,000	4	80,000
B'k of Commonwealth	750,000	3	22,500
Manuf'rs & Merch'ts B'k	500,000	4	20,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000	5	50,000
Leather Manuf. Bank	600,000	5	30,000
Citizens' Nat'l Bank	400,000	5	20,000
Bank of N. America	1,000,000	3½	35,000
North River Bank	400,000	3½	14,000
Ninth National Bank	1,000,000	5	50,000
N. Y. Exchange Bank	500,000	3½	17,500
Bull's Head Bank	200,000	*5	10,000
Atlantic Nat'l Bank	300,000	4	12,000
Mutual Bank	250,000	3½	8,750
Irving Nat'l Bank	500,000	4	20,000
Phenix Bank	1,800,000	3½	63,000
Chatham Nat'l Bank	450,000	6	27,000
Oriental Bank	300,000	6	18,000
Hanover Nat'l Bank	1,000,000	4	40,000
Butch'rs & Drovers B'k	800,000	5	40,000
Merchants' Ex. Bank	1,235,000	3	37,050
National Trust Co.	500,000	4	20,000
Farmers' L. & T. Co.	1,000,000	4	40,000
Guar. & Indemnity Co.	2,000,000	5	100,000
Union Trust Company	1,000,000	5	50,000
Central Pacific Bonds	25,881,000	3	776,430
Union Pacific Bonds	27,236,000	3	817,080
Western Pacific Bonds	2,800,000	3	84,000
Lake Shore Road	35,000,000	4	1,400,000
North-west Road	35,000,000	5	1,750,000
Reading Road	30,401,600	5	1,520,080
Illinois Central	25,280,240	5	1,264,720
Grand Rapids Bonds	4,000,000	3½	140,000
Bloomington & West'n	5,000,000	3½	175,000
Michigan Central	12,235,648	5	1,204,075
Hartford & N. H. R.	4,780,925	*3	143,427
Chic. & R. Island Bds.	8,787,000	3½	307,545
Midland Bonds	3,500,000	3½	122,500
West Wisconsin Bds.	4,000,000	3½	140,000
Morris & Ess. Stock	11,900,960	3½	416,533
Fort Wayne Stock	19,714,286	*1¾	295,714
Harlem Road	10,000,000	4	400,000
Albany & Susq.	3,067,500	3½	107,362
Lake Superior Bonds	4,500,000	3½	157,500
Rome & Watertown	3,000,000	4	120,000
Atlantic & Pac. Bds.	10,250,000	3	307,500
Jessup & Co. R. R. Bds.	6,086,000	4	243,080
Stonington Road	3,000,000	4	120,000
Greenwich Savings	7,848,560	3½ & 3	254,958
Mer. Clerks' Savings	2,225,550	3 & 2½	68,706
Third-avenue Savings	6,063,145	3	181,896
North River Savings	633,479	3	19,004
Irving Savings	1,764,714	3	52,942
Excelsior Savings	420,383	3½	14,711
Metropolitan Savings	5,113,371	3½	178,968
Citizens' Savings	5,971,406	3½	209,142
M. & Traders' Savings	3,810,833	3	114,324
Broadway Savings	2,067,801	3	62,030
People's Savings	233,188	3	6,995
Union Dime Savings	6,210,236	3	186,307
Market Savings	1,060,178	3	31,803

*Quarterly.

The following Savings Banks have not yet announced their Half-Yearly Dividends. They will all come in before the Third Monday in July, (17th,) and will, no doubt, average over 3 ⅌ cent. for the six months:

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANKS.

Name.	Deposits.	Name.	Deposits.
Brooklyn	$9,393,580	Williamsburg	$6,555,272
Dime of Br'klyn	5,220,251	Dime of W'ms'g.	1,264,254
East Brooklyn	818,850	Emigrant	194,954
East New-York	64,002	German	335,956
Germania	385,191	Greenpoint	195,918
Hamilton	4,157	Kings County	1,728,181
Long Island	1,367,628	Park	32,729
South Brooklyn	1,540,615		
Total Brooklyn			$35,256,647

NEW-YORK CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

Name.	Deposits.	Name.	Deposits.
Bowery	$32,808,063	Dry Dock	$6,281,680
Bleecker-street	3,334,616	Atlantic	2,341,488
Manhattan	7,574,707	Abingdon-sq.	51,788
Seamen's	8,[illegible]	Bowling Green	542,311
East River	4,381,854	Central Park	106,473
Eleventh Ward	354,987	People's	212,105
Emigrant	8,862,684	Clinton	132,224
Franklin	366,690	Harlem	605,456
New-York	2,146,720	Equitable	18,376
German	6,017,730	National	2,694
Ger. Up-town	602,349	Guardian	261,196
Security	481,302	New-Amsterdam	227,470
Sixpenny	1,689,753	Mutual Benefit	625,548
Traders'	7,924	Teutonic	460,150
Yorkville	51,730	West-side	180,464
Total			$100,424,852
Dividends already reported on			54,836,576
Total New-York City			$155,261,458

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in June, was as follows:

May 31, 1871, by balance		$81,902,611 85
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$10,675,314 54	
On account of gold notes	3,933,500 00	
On account of internal revenue	490,646 91	
On account of three ⅌ cent. certificates	10,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	127,400 63	
On account of transfers	11,376,339 73	
On account of patent fees	2,868 69	
On account of miscellaneous	4,486,019 88	
On account of disbursing accounts	11,128,534 41	
On account of Assay Office	161,233 80	
On account of interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	2,253,941 55	
In currency		53,180,838 73
Total		$115,141,770 57
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$38,090,612 63	
Post-office drafts	173,340 70	
Disbursing accounts	8,160,870 64	
Assay Office	187,030 72	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	2,272,303 84	
In currency		48,582,135 04
Balance		$66,559,612 53
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$52,674,203 [illegible]	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	11,757,400 68	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,101,549 19	
Balance to credit interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	26,390 20	
In currency		66,559,612 53
Receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1871		10,676,314 54
Receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1870		10,263,804 59
Receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1871, increase		412,509 95

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1871:

Deposits of gold		$637,000 00
Foreign coins	$10,000	
Foreign bullion	35,000	
United States bullion	584,000	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		217,000 00
Foreign coins	$12,000	
Foreign bullion	26,000	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	7,000	
United States bullion, (Colorado)	30,000	
United States bullion, (Lake Superior)	64,000	
United States bullion, (Nevada)	70,000	
United States bullion, (Nebraska)	7,000	
Total deposits, payable in bars	$600,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	254,000—	854,000 00
Gold bars stamped		369,382 43
Silver bars stamped		186,867 12
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		129,894 91

The Erie people have renewed their notice of last April to the Stock Exchange, through their Registrars, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, that they must enlarge their Capital three million of dollars, after thirty days' notice. The Registered Capital is now overdrawn 30,000 shares by the robbery of the English Stock of Messrs. Heath and Raphael, and to make restitution the fraud of fabricating 30,000 shares out of $3,000,000 so-called Convertible Bonds, improvised for the purpose, must needs be legalized, although the transaction appeared so gross in April that Gould himself withdrew the notice. An evening paper intimates a doubt as to whether the Stock Exchange will now be satisfied with the manner of its renewal, as the Farmers' Trust seems to have been.

It now seems probable that Monday will be very generally observed as a day of rest, by the suspension of business negotiations in wholesale lines. Nearly all the prominent financial and commercial centres, including the Stock, Gold, Cotton, Petroleum and Naval Store Exchanges have resolved to adjourn from Saturday to Wednesday next. The Produce Exchange,—constituting the only exception of moment,—at the meeting held today for the determination of the question, decided not to adjourn. Under the by-laws of the institution the vote of three-fourths of the members present is required to carry the motion to adjourn. The motion failed of adoption today, as the vote stood 256 in favor and 108 against the proposed adjournment. It is not anticipated, however, that there will be anything like even an average attendance at this Exchange, as many of the members will take advantage of the recurrence of the national anniversary to secure a few days of retirement for rest and recreation.

The following emphatic paragraph appears editorially in the *Evening Post* of this Afternoon on the extraordinary exhibit of the City and County Debt, published in the morning papers:

"We print elsewhere the principal parts of a report upon the finances, the debt, and taxes of the City of New-York, issued by the Council of Political Reform, an organization of patriotic and intelligent citizens, who have undertaken to expose and lead the people to reform corruption and mismanagement in our State and City affairs. This report upon the manner in which the City debt has been increased; upon the extraordinary growth of it in the last twenty-eight months; and the refusal, still more extraordinary and disgraceful, of the Controller and others concerned in the City Government, to make public the manner in which these millions with which they have burdened the City have been spent, deserves the attentive study of every citizen and tax-payer, *and ought to have a powerful effect in arousing public opinion and uniting the citizens against a set of men whose audacity and greed increases with every year, and who do not any longer keep up even a show of respect for law, or regard for the public welfare.*"

The Fifth National Bank announces a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,556,894; amount marketed, $1,312,597.

The New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company pay, on and after July 1, the coupons upon the bonds of both the Mobile and the Western divisions, free of Government tax.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of June 28, says:

"The weather has been sultry, with a temperature ranging from 75° to 80° during the nights, and 88° to 90° at midday. Taking the entire West and South, it has been showery, and at various places there have been some storms of rain and hail, which have done some damage to crops, but nothing very serious. The advices from the crops continue very favorable indeed, excepting the condition of Spring Wheat in the extreme North-west, say Wisconsin, Minnesota and portions of Iowa. A correspondent, who has been traveling over those sections, says that owing to the drouth which prevailed when the Wheat was in its early growth has cut it short, and that the crop cannot be a full average, as a rule, though he found many districts where there had been seasonable rains, or rather heavy showers, at the important time, and in such places the wheat is good. The Corn crop over all the Western and Southern States is reported to be excellent and growing with unusual rapidity. The number of Hogs in the Western States exceeds that ever known before, so that, with such an abundance of pork as the growing corn crop promises, those who deal in pork are admonished to commence educating their minds to very low prices the coming season."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, No. 30 Wall-st. Offer their services for funding the bonds of the State of Virginia at one-quarter of one per cent. and express charges.

☞ NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date, on the surrender of the Coupons at the Fourth National Bank. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes. TANNER & CO., No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 30, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks....2	Spirits Turp., bbls....753
Bees-wax, pks....1	Resin, bbls....3,865
Cotton, bales....602	Pork, pks....60
Cotton-seed Cake, b's 160	Cut-meats, pks....94
Copper, bbls....60	Lard, pks....296
Dried Fruit, pks....2	Lard, kegs....97
Eggs, bbls....1,135	Stearine, pks....262
Flour, bbls....11,317	Butter, pks....3,096
Wheat, bushels....47,015	Cheese, pks....8,080
Corn, bushels....122,291	Tallow, pks....137
Oats, bushels....51,023	Tallow-oil, bbls....30
Malt, bags....330	Lard-oil, bbls....50
Beans, bbls....115	Peanuts, bags....4
Corn-meal, bags....339	Sumac, bags....55
Hemp, bales....15	Tea, half chests....7
Hops, bales....274	Tobacco, hhds....557
Hides, No....163	Tobacco, bxs. and cs 3,250
Leather, rolls....180	Whisky, bbls....370
Leather, sides....14,690	Wool, bales....2,655

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Storkors*, for Antwerp—1,609 tcs. Lard, 150 bbls. Lard, 17,973 bushels Wheat, 150 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Kola*, for Bremen—54 cases Clocks, 7,005 boxes Cheese, 184 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 74 bales Tobacco, 345 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bales Hog-hair, 8,193 bushels Corn, 7,985 bushels Wheat, 619 bbls. Resin, 200 tcs. Beef, 11 tcs. Middles, 334 boxes Extract.

By the bark *Excelsior*, for Bordeaux—39,600 Staves, 206 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm and in fair request, with sales reported here, since our last, of 2,024 bags by the *John Shay*, and at Baltimore 4,000 bags by the *Peggy*, and 641 bags by the *Robert C. Wright*, on private terms. The offerings of stock are now much reduced. Other kinds have been dull, but steady. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; La Guayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 13½c.@15c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request for early delivery at a further rise of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., favored by the more encouraging advices from Liverpool. Sales have been reported of 3,902 bales, (of which 34 bales were to arrive,) including 358 bales to shippers, 1,872 bales to spinners, 420 bales to speculators, and 1,550 bales in transit. For forward delivery the market has been quite active, opening with an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb., but closing less buoyantly on the basis of about yesterday's quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,150 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 19 12-16c., 600 bales at 19¼c.; August, 200 bales at 20c., 700 bales at 20 1-16c., 800 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 200 bales at 19¾c.; 300 bales, September, at 19⅞c., and 800 bales, November, at 18⅝c., together; October, 100 bales at 18⅝c.; November, 100 bales at 18½c. And today, for July, 400 bales at 19⅜c., 800 bales at 20c., 700 bales at 20⅛c., 1,200 bales at 20 1-16c.; August, 750 bales at 20¼c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 20¼c., 300 bales at 20 7-16c., 600 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20⅝c.; September, 300 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20 1-16c.; September, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; October, 300 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 18 12-16c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c.; November, 1,200 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18½c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 19⅛c.; July, 19.60c.; August, 20.06c.; September, 19.80c.; October, 18⅞c.; November, 18.17c.; December, 18⅛c. The stock in New-York, June 30, 1871: In warehouses, 51,480 bales; on shipboard, (not cleared,) 850 bales; on wharves, 1,216 bales; in Jersey City, 35 bales. Total, 53,600 bales. The receipts at this port today were 602 bales, including 289 bales from [illegible], 172 bales from Wilmington, and 135 bales from Baltimore, and 133 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	16
Good Ordinary	18	18¼	18⅜	18½
Low Middling	19⅜	20	20⅛	20¼
Middling	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛
Good Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,514
Receipts last week	14,423
Receipts since the preceding week	11,780
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,057,810
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	750,242
Receipts preceding year	855,480
Exports this week	
Exports since Sept. 1	606,452
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	420,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	322,307
Estimated stock here	60,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and for the whole week, with comparisons:

	Friday. Bales.	Total this week. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	546	3,957	4,742	600
New-Orleans	1,707	5,571	5,050	4,671
Mobile	161	1,040	832	867
Savannah	250	1,118	1,987	2,437
Charleston	322	1,427	1,361	1,297
Wilmington	40	335	420	33
Norfolk	386	1,805	1,911	322
Baltimore	203	1,320	1,680	45
New-York	133	1,607	2,073	762
Boston	96	260	447	315
Various	....	....	....	....
		C.P.123	C.P.350	
Total	4,034	18,568	24,458	11,467
This day last week	4,425	....	24,458	....
This day last year	1,625	....	....	11,467
Total since Sept. 1, 1870				3,872,039
Same time last year				2,925,489

Liverpool.

	Week ending June 30, '71. Bales.	June 30, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	98,000	59,000
Of which exporters took	11,000	6,000
Of which speculators took	15,000	2,000
Total stock, as estimated	849,000	555,000
Actual stock	712,000	
American, as estimated	560,000	310,000
Actual stock	487,000	
Total import of week	28,000	31,000
Of which American	16,000	12,000
Actual export	18,000	5,000
Amount afloat	470,000	441,000
Of which American	117,000	171,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, June 30, 1870, 9⅛d.@10d.; price of Middling Uplands in New-York, June 30, 1870, 20¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and lower, on a very limited trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,880 bbls. in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6 20; very good to fancy at $6 30@$6 80; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 20; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6@$6 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 10@ 5 70
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 65
Extra State	6 00@ 6 80
Extra City, shipping brands	5 55@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 7 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 20
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour continues in light demand at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $5 45@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$10 25 for good to very choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light demand at from $4 10@$5 80 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair request at $3 40@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 50@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 75@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 80
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been purchased to the extent of 3,000 boxes at equal to $2 40 ⅌ box, showing a steady market. Currants have been quiet at 9c. ⅌ lb. Sardines have advanced to 18½c., currency, for quarter boxes, with sales reported of 300 cases.

GRAIN—There has been a very limited movement reported in Wheat since our last, and rather more urgent offerings of stock; prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel lower, with most of the restricted dealings in No. 2 Spring Wheat, at from $1 45@$1 47 for fair ordinary to choice samples, and $1 40@$1 42 for steamer grades; in Red and Amber Winter Wheat the transactions have been in a jobbing way, with the advantage as to price decidedly in favor of purchasers; White Wheat has been more or less nominal as to value, and has been very sparingly sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 66,500 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 55@$1 70, chiefly at $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 58½, chiefly Amber at $1 56@$1 57; No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 47, afloat; Soft do, $1 40@$1 42; White Genesee, $1 65@$1 80; Red and Amber State, $1 55@$1 58½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in decidedly active request, opening at reduced prices, but closing with more firmness. The demand has been fair for shipment, and on speculative account, and quite brisk for trade purposes. The bulk of the business has been in new Mixed Western, at 71c.@72c. for dry, and 72c. for very choice do., closing strong at 72c. Receipts of good sailing-vessel Corn. Yellow and White Corn has been scarce and wanted. Sales have been reported since our last of 267,000 bushels, at 66c.@73c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 71½c.@72c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat; 68c.@71c. for steamer grades; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western; 78c.@80c. for White Western, and nominally 88c.@90c. for White Southern. Rye has been very dull at from 85c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 15 for new State. Barley-malt has been very quiet at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to fancy State, $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City; sales, 2,500 bushels. Oats have been in more confident demand and quoted steadier as to price, with most of the dealings in Mixed Western at 64c.@65½c. ⅌ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 63c.@70c., as the extremes for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64c.@65½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 67c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 17,978 bushels Wheat for Antwerp, and 7,985 bushels Wheat and 8,193 bushels Corn for Bremen. And from Philadelphia, 100 bbls. Flour, and 30,979 bushels Corn for Belfast, Ireland.

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. June 30, 1871:

Wheat—L. M. Norton, F. A. Platt, David Bunny, Iola, Lute Finley, Bob Davison, F. A. Gage, A. J. Goold, Laura A. Clute, H. C. Buss, Dictator, Buffalo; James H. Loomis, H. I. Youmans, Frank Alvord, W. H. Houghton, Oswego.

Flour—Racket River, Oswego.

Corn—Jefferson Collins, Housatonic, P. L. Cornell, W. R. Chapman, E. J. Vickery, Wm. B. [illegible], C. E. Shamble, A. E. Dunn, Lena Ostrander, John R. Edward, W. J. Farnham, Hattie Mills, J. Sinclair, Frank Yager, Juno, Buffalo; Lizzie, Anna Van Buren, Fred. Wyker, P. Myers, M. L. Harrick, J. Betts, Abni Wood, Oswego.

Lumber—J. Fisher, Jr., Amos V. Graves, A. W. Sweet, Bill Morse, A. J. Bowley, E. S. Houghtaling, A. D. Rae, Oswego; C. C. Marsh, Nell Durora, Buffalo; E. J. Viele, Corning; Margaret Gerwig, Tonawanda.

Staves—Manadnock, Buffalo.

Salt—W. G. Lapham, Mary Homer, Salina.

Coal—E. Brock, No. 4, F. E. Brock, No. 5, Watkins.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request at steady rates; sales, 206 bales Bagging at 10½c. The stock here comprises 6,680 bales Bags, and 11,100 bales Bagging; and, at Boston, 8,300 bales Bags, and 9,000 bales Bagging.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at from 85c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been firm, but less active. Sales, 200 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, at 4c., currency, ⅌ lb. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. furnish the following statistics of the movements in—

Manila Hemp.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	68,641	85,121
On the way to the United States from Manila, June 30	27,609	25,400
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, in Boston, June 30	7,710	22,051
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, in New-York, June 30	12,838	18,030
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	300	None.
Exported to Europe from Jan. 1 to date	1,530	None.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	46,442	37,274
Prices current, June 30, gold, ⅌ lb.	11c.@11¼c.	13¾c.

Stock in all hands this date, 45,048 bales, against 57,862 bales this time last year; consumption in United States for the six months of 1871, ending this date, 85,005 bales; consumption in United States for the six months of 1870, ending this date, 63,411 bales.

Jute.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	19,564	33,117
On the way to the United States from June 30	20,567	7,144
Loading at Calcutta last dates for United States	4,415	4,029
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, June 30	600	1,200
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, June 30	8,000	11,707
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	184	2,815
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	33,200	14,050
Prices current, June 30, according to quality, gold, ⅌ lb.	5c.@6¼c.	5c.@6¾c.

Estimated stock in all hands this date, 17,300 bales; consumption in United States for six months of 1871, ending this date, 34,000 bales; consumption in United States for six months of 1870, ending this date, 26,930 bales.

Jute Butts.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	82,674	29,304
On the way to the United States from June 30	7,165	14,873
Loading at Calcutta last dates for the United States	7,404	1,850
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, June 30	5,600	600
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, June 30	6,300	2,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	21,300	4,600
Prices current, June 30, ⅌ lb.	4c.@4¼c.	5¼c.@6¼c.

Estimated stock in all hands this date, 28,300 bales. Consumption in United States, for six months of 1871, ending this date, 44,000 bales. Consumption in United States, for six months of 1870, ending this date, 24,004 bales.

HOPS—Have been in rather better request, and steadier as to price, since our last, at from 5c.@12c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 274 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—There has been an active inquiry for Copper, at steady rates; sales, 600,000 lbs. Ingot at 21⅛c.@21¼c. ⅌ lb. Iron has been in good demand and quoted stronger as to price, with sales reported of 600 tons No. 1 American Pig at $35; 400 tons Scotch on the basis of $32@$33 for Glengarnock and $33 50 for Eglinton; 200 tons double-headed Rails at $40; 100 tons old T Rails at $33, ⅌ ton. Lead and Spelter have been quoted firm, but have been inactive. Pig-tin has been decidedly brisker, and quoted dearer under more favorable foreign reports; sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,000 slabs Straits at 33½c.@34c., closing with holders asking 34½c.@34¾c., gold; 50 tons English at 33½c.@33¾c., gold, closing with 33½c. bid, and 34c., gold, asked. Tin Plates have been held with confidence, but have been inactive.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet within our previous range. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 22c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry noted; sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained at $2 75; 600 bbls. do. at $2 80, delivered; 500 bbls. Pale at $7 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,865 bbls.; exports, 619 bbls. Tar has been dull at unaltered rates. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, but quoted steady at 47c.@47½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 753 bbls.; sales, 70 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@47½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 65@$7 25 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 15@$3 65; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been inactive, but quoted steady, at 14⅛c.@14¼c. ⅌ gallon.... Shipping Crude has been quiet here at 16⅛c.@16½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, it has been in fair request, on the basis of 15⅛c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls., for early delivery, for export. The receipts at Philadelphia were 400 bbls. today, and 4,411 bbls. for the week.... From the Creek the reports have been of a moderate business, on the basis of $4 75@$4 80 for Lower, and $4 75@$4 85 for Upper Road deliveries.... Refined Oil has been in light request, mainly in the way of settlements of contracts, with Standard White quoted for early delivery here, nominally at 23¾c.@23⅞c., and at Philadelphia at 23⅛c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,680 bbls. today, and 31,200 bbls. for the week. The export clearances thence have been 173,475 gallons for Bristol, and 79,631½ gallons for Bilboa. Refined Oil in cases has been quiet at 28c.@29½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9½c.@9⅞c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14¼c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again quoted higher, and has been in quite active demand, chiefly on speculative account. Sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 62½@$15 75 for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 50@$13 25, for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a pretty brisk inquiry noted for new Western, on the advanced basis of $15 75, seller July; $15 75@$15 87½, seller August; $16, seller September; and $16, seller January; sales, 5,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue inactive at from 5½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Cut-meats continue quiet, since our last, at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 12c.@15c. for Smoked Hams, ⅌ lb; sales, 100 pks. Bacon has been in moderate demand, chiefly at 7½c. for Long Clear; 8c. for Short Clear; 8¼c. for Stratford; sales, 340 pks. Lard has been rather quiet for prompt delivery, but held with firmness. Sales have been reported of 470 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@10⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. for Western Steam, 10⅜c. for New do., and 10c.@10½c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 4,750 tcs. New Western Steam, including seller July at 10⅛c., seller August at 11⅛c. Beef has been inactive, within our former range; sales have been reported of 125 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$26 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef hams rule very quiet at from $18 50@$28 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl. New Crop Butter continues in demand at previous prices, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair, 13c.@22c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair, at 12c.@16c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c., ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 3,096 pks. Cheese has been salable and steady at from 8c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 8,080 boxes.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet and somewhat nominal at 7¾c., gold, ⅌ lb. The stock here comprises 8,000 bags, and at Boston, 7,200 bags.

SEEDS—Have been dull and irregular as to price. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. report as follows the movements in:

Linseed.

	1871. Bags.	1870. Bags.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date, Calcutta	355,820	207,727
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date, Bombay	None.	24,080
On the way to the United States June 30, Calcutta	218,885	171,297
On the way to the United States June 30, Bombay	31,500	None.
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States, Calcutta	73,302	40,500
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States, Bombay	3,600	16,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, June 30, Calcutta	5,800	14,200
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, June 30, Bombay	4,300	None.
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, June 30, Calcutta	45,000	25,400
Supply	393,297	270,597
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	1,200	2,080
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	254,363	210,006
Prices current, June 30, gold, ⅌ bushel	$2 35@$2 40 55 lbs. ⅌ bushel.	$2 25 52 lbs. ⅌ bushel.

Estimated stock in all hands this date, 113,500 bags, against 180,100 bags this time last year; consumption in United States for the six months 1871, ending this date, 692,270 bags; consumption in the United States for the six months 1870, ending this date, 424,577 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been more actively sought after and quoted about 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher. The inquiry has been mainly for refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,613 hhds. at 8 15-16c.@9⅛c. for common to good Refining Porto Rico, 9⅛c.@9 9-16c. for fully fair to strictly good Refining Cuba, 9¼c.@9¾c. for St. Croix, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for grocery Porto Rico, and 10⅝c.@11¼c. for Clarified; also, 10,501 boxes Havana at 10⅛c. for Centrifugal, ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9 5-16c.@9 9-16c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅜c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅛c., and Grocery from 9⅛c.@10⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars have been in more demand at 10⅝c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 163,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime; also, 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been less active, but steady; sales, 250 hhds, at 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet, at old prices; sales, 100 cases 1870 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds and Fillers at 23c.; 32 cases Wisconsin Wrappers on private terms; 100 cases Sundries, at 8c.@50c. ⅌ lb. Havana has been in fair request, with sales reported of 500 bales at 85c.@$1 05 ⅌ lb. M. Rader & Son notice the movements in Tobacco in June thus: "The arrivals of Kentucky Tobacco not having been as large as expected, and the demand being very active, both for export and consumption, leaving us with little desirable stocks, prices ruled firm, with an advancing tendency. Sales over 7,200 hhds., of which about 4,200 for export, principally for Regies and the Mediterranean. We quote New Crop thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	5¾c.@ 6¾c.	6¼c.@ 7¼c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Good do.	7¾c.@ 8½c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
Fine do.	9c. @ 9¾c.	9¾c.@10¼c.
Selections	9¾c.@10¼c.	11c. @12½c.

Seed-leaf Tobacco—There has not been as good a demand for this article as previously reported, and although some considerable sales have been made, yet the market generally is without activity, and the principal transactions are the result of concessions on the part of holders. Connecticut and Massachusetts have shown more life than heretofore, but mostly confined to fillers and seconds, and then only when sellers were willing to meet buyers. Old Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappers were quite active resulting in several transactions which cleared the market of the bulk of these sorts, at somewhat better prices. State Seed is firmly held without any large sales to report. In Ohio Tobacco there was more doing, holders showing a disposition to meet buyers. Pennsylvania met with a steady jobbing inquiry, but with no new feature of moment. Wisconsin was more active, the attention of the trade being directed to it by the sale of 400 boxes in one parcel. The sales comprise 1,600 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts, 13½c.@17½c.@21c.@22c.@27½c.@40c.@47c.@65c.; 200 cases State, 14½c.@18½c.@22c.; 700 cases Ohio, 12½c.@13½c.@15c.@21c.; 800 cases Pennsylvania, 13½c.@22½c.@25c.; 600 cases Wisconsin 14c.@25c.@31¼c.@38c. We quote as follows:

	Old Crop. Cents.	New Crop. Cents.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers	15 @18	12½@15
Binders and Seconds	18 @22	15 @28
Wrappery lots	30 @45	25 @35
Fine Wrappers	50 @65	40 @60
New-York State Fillers	12 @15	13½@15
Average lots	18 @30	22½@32½
Wrappers	20 @40	25 @50
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	12 @15	13½@15
Average lots	22½@25	15 @27½
Wrappers	22 @40	25 @45

Havana Tobacco—Several holders of large lines of Medium Tobacco having made some concessions, buyers took hold early in the month, and several parcels were taken at from 88c.@42c., gold, in bond, for consumption; for fine grades, holders are firm and prices unchanged, but for medium goods, of which the bulk of the stock consists, there will be plenty, and to spare, until the season for the new crop commences. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, receipts of old Tobacco continue quite liberal. Sales reach 4,500 bales for home trade; 1,000 bales were transhipped and 300 bales sold in bond for Canada, from 85c.@87c., gold, ⅌ lb. *Yara Tobacco*—One parcel of 100 bales was disposed of at private terms; otherwise the article is without change. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; good, 87½c.@95c., currency; fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 97½c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 15, currency; average lots, $1 02½, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Continues without animation, the demand, both for export and consumption, being very limited. Stocks of all kinds are accumulating, without as yet affecting prices, which remain unchanged. Black work, common and medium, 14c.@17c., in bond; good and fine, 19c.@23c. in bond; bright work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@45c., in bond.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in June.

	Ky. hhds.	Va. & N. C. hhds.	Ohio. hhds.	Md. hhds.	Total hhds.
Stock June 1, 1871	10,287	368	19	33	10,707
Received since	2,178	84	..	..	2,262
Total	12,465	452	19	33	12,969
Delivered since	4,338	19	..	..	4,357
Stock July 1, 1871	8,127	443	19	33	8,622
Brooklyn inspection—Stock June 1, 1871					5,741
Received since					1,194
Total					6,935
Delivered since					1,107
Stock on hand July 1, 1871					5,828
Total stock July 1, 1871					14,450
Same time 1870					23,232
Same time 1869					27,692

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in June.

	Havana. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock June 1, 1871	18,398	317
Received since	4,073	11
Total	22,481	328
Sales and reshipments to June 30, 1871	6,500	50
Stock July 1, 1871	15,981	278
Stock July 1, 1870	15,781	276
Stock July 1, 1869	10,794	1,383

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better request, with sales reported of 275 bbls. at 92½c. for iron-bound pks. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 370 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a restricted business reported in the line of berth freights. Rates on Grain yielded temporarily on lots wanted for prompt delivery to steamers leaving port to-morrow, and at the reduced figures a moderate trade was reported, but at the close the market was again quoted quite strong, with yesterday's prices as the basis of the latest negotiations. The offerings of other kinds of produce were limited at about previous quotations. The chartering business was less confident. The demand for vessels for the Petroleum trade was moderate; for Grain and general cargo, limited at essentially unaltered rates. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 15,300 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel; 61,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7¼d. for part of loads to fill, and 7½d.@8d. for full loads, closing at 8¼d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat by do., at 8½d., closing with 8½d. bid and 9d. asked, ⅌ bushel; 250 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.; equal to 120 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 22s.@23s. 3d., the latter rate for bbls. ⅌ ton. Also, $1,250,000 in Mexican silver dollars, at ¼ of one ⅌ cent.; 100 hhds. Tobacco, by steam, at 20s. For London, 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 8d. ⅌ bushel and 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s. Southampton, at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a ship, of about 750 tons register, with grain from Philadelphia, on private terms; a British bark of 450 tons register, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, also, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. For a Continental port, a British bark, of 551 tons register, with 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia on private terms. For Cronstadt, an American ship, of 910 tons register, with equal to 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Cadiz, an American bark, of 314 tons register, with a full cargo of Staves, on the basis of about $27 for Light Pipe. For Gibraltar, 15 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Marseilles, a British bark of 353 tons register with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 30, 1871.

Trade, on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, was small, and as the fresh arrivals only numbered 619 head, the lots were got off early in the day. Prices ranged from 10½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ cwt.@7¾ cwt. on 56 lbs.@57 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was effected on the basis of the past few days. The market was steady but low. Prices ranged from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight from 5 cwt.@8 cwt. Veals of poor quality, 8c. ⅌ lb. Sheep and Lambs firm but sold in small lots. Range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs, from 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Hogs doing fairly from 5¼c.@5¾c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb., from heavy Hogs to Bacon Pigs, both City-dressed.

SALES TODAY.

Conby & McPherson sold for selves 310 Illinois Steers, plain Cattle, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; also, for W. Kelly, 102 Kentucky and Ohio Steers, mixed, a very uneven lot, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5@6 cwt.; again, for E. Meeker, 45 Ohio Steers, rough fat cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. E. Wertheimer sold for A. Kahn & Co. 69 Kentucky Steers, nice Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for S. W. Allerton, 250 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. Kahn & Furst sold for selves 30 Steers, Kentuckies, fat Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. B. W. Gillett sold for N. Harrison 18 Steers, Indiana, ordinary Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Schuster & Lauderbeck sold for selves 100 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 83 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 51 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and again, 17 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Ulrey & Carey sold for selves 118 Steers, Missouris, coarse Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for W. V. Wood 37 Steers, Ohios, common Cattle, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Kahn & Houver sold 108 Lambs, nice Pennsylvanias, average weight ⅌ head 56 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; also, 35 Lambs, choice Jersey, average weight ⅌ head 67 lbs., on private terms. J. N. Pidcock sold 42 Lambs, weight 2,180 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 23 Lambs, weight 1,230 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals at $10 ⅌ head; 3 Veals, weight 470 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 80 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 118 Sheep, weight 10,770 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 188 Sheep, weight 18,500 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb., 75 Sheep, weight 6,070 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,254 head of horned Cattle, 3,541 Hogs, 2,385 Sheep and Lambs, arrived in 150 cars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, June 30.—FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 70 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, in round lots, held at $1 45; supply light; sales 3 car-loads at $1 40. CORN dull and lower; sales, 2,000 bushels Low Mixed at 65c., and 2 car-loads High Mixed at 67c.@68c. OATS scarce and quiet. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL unchanged. MILL-FEED in fair demand; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $22@$24; Middling, $25@$30 ⅌ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 20c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 55c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—60,000 bushels Wheat, 16,400 bushels Corn, 1,444,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—15,300 bushels Wheat, 5,800 bushels Peas, 881,000 feet of Lumber. Amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 503,000 bushels; Corn, 1,724,000 bushels; Oats, 301,000 bushels; Rye, 11,200 bushels.

ALBANY, June 30.—WHEAT dull; sales, 1 car-load Diehl Extra at $1 62, delivered at East Albany, and a bagged lot of Treadwell on platform, at $1 70. RYE—$1 in street. OATS dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 69c. CORN dull; sales, 1,000 bushels canal, from store, at 73½c. BARLEY-MALT quiet. CATTLE—Market opened firm, supply 1,100 head short of the same day last week; sales made were at rates of last week. Receipts, SHEEP and LAMBS, about equal to those of last week; good Sheep scarce and wanted, and command last week's prices; Lambs ¼c. off; latter range from 6¼c.@8¼c.; Sheep, 4¼c.@5¼c. Nothing doing in HOGS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—RECEIPTS—978 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—81,000 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS very firm and quotations unchanged. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN dull; sales, 40,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 62c.@62½c., principally 62c.; (in the afternoon, sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western, on the spot, at 61½c.) OATS and RYE neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES quiet and unchanged. CATTLE—The receipts stand, today, at 88 car-loads, against 68, same day last week; but the market closed yesterday all coming to hand—this morning, all going east in first hands. No sales today. SHEEP—Receipts light, and market somewhat firmer for Sheep, but dull for Lambs. The market closed with the following sales: 39 Kentucky Sheep, averaging 111 lbs, at $4 15; 159 Kentucky Lambs, averaging 65 lbs., at $7 25; 205 Canada Lambs, 57 to 60 lbs., $6@$6 75; 51 Sheep, 105 lbs., $4 25; 203 Ohio, 75 lbs., $5 87½; 230 do. $5; 216 Michigan, 70 lbs. $5 60, and 60 Indiana, 85 lbs., $4 60. HOGS dull and prices unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—COTTON firm at 19c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; small business; Winter Superfine, $4 75; Winter, Double Extra, $5 40@$5 50; Treble Extra, $6. WHEAT dull; all grades declined 2c.@3c.; No. 3 Old, inspected free in elevator, at $1 15; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 18@$1 20. CORN—Mixed and Yellow, in bulk, easier; White, firm; Mixed and Yellow, on track, 50c. White, 53½c.; Mixed sacked, 51c.@55½c.; White at 56c.@58c. OATS better; 37c. for sacked. BARLEY; small sales; new Fall at 80c. RYE easier at 80c.@83c. WHISKY steady at 91c. TOBACCO active and strong. HEMP firmer. BAGGING dull. PORK firm and advancing; $15 75@$16. BACON firm and advancing; loose Shoulders, 7c.; packed do., 7¼c. Clear Rib Sides, on orders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. LARD firm; City Refined, 10¼c. Live HOGS and CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Oats, and 800 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—COTTON market buoyant and unsettled; Middling held at 20¼c.@21c. FLOUR steady with a moderate demand; Family, $6 40@$6 65. WHEAT scarce and firm, but irregular; sales old Red at $1 42@$1 45; new, to arrive next week, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull at 57c. RYE dull and nominal at 88c.@90c. OATS steady with a moderate demand; sales at 52c.@56c. BARLEY dull and nominal. PORK full prices asked, but no demand; $16 50 asked. LARD quiet and unchanged; sales at 10c.@10¼c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light and holders firm, asking 6c. for Shoulders; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Clear Rib, 8¼c. for Clear Sides; sales of Rough Sides at 7½c. BACON—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders sold at 6¾c.@6½c.; Clear, 8¼c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 8⅞c. HOGS—Demand fair and market firm; sales at $4 20@$4 50. CATTLE dull and prices have declined; extra Shipping, $4 75@$6. WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; sales at 86½c.

CHICAGO, June 30.—FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT active; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 25@$1 25¼; in the afternoon firm at $1 24¾@$1 25. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed closed at 53¾c.; in the afternoon firmer at 53¾c.@53⅞c. OATS more active; declined 1½c.; No. 2 closed at 46½c. RYE quiet; No. 2 at 68c. BARLEY nominal; No. 2 Spring, 70c. HIGHWINES steady and firm at 89½c. PROVISIONS very strong; Mess PORK closed at $15, cash; $15@$15 12½, seller July. LARD, 10⅛c., cash; 10¼c.@10½c., seller August. Dry-salted MEATS dull and unchanged. Live HOGS steady; $3 85@$4 15. CATTLE more active; $3@$6. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 269,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 172,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet, but firm; Corn to Buffalo, 5c.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—TOBACCO continues extremely high; sales, 182 hhds.; fair to good Lugs, $6@$7; low to choice Leaf, $7 25@$13. COTTON firm; Middling, 20c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; New at $1 40; Old at $1 50. CORN in fair demand at 73c. OATS steady at 63c. RYE quiet at 95c., from store. PROVISIONS very firm; advancing tendency. Mess PORK, $16. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 15¼c.; Plain, 14¼c. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierces, is 10½c.; in kegs at 11½c. WHISKY quiet but firm at 89c.

GALVESTON, June 30.—COTTON excited; good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 546 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,221 bales; to the Continent, 2,020 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 27,782 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,957 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,404 bales; to the Continent, 3,717 bales; coastwise, 2,872 bales; sales of the week, 4,600 bales.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and market firm; No. 1 at $1 26½; No. 2 at $1 25. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed at 53½c.; No. 2, 45c. RYE dull and nominal. WHEAT to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 73,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour and 12,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30.—COTTON strong; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 1,707 bales; gross, 2,348 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 41,805 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,671 bales; gross, 6,361 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,601 bales; coastwise, 5,350 bales; sales of the week, 4,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—COTTON firmer, not higher; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 203 bales; gross, 313 bales; exports, coastwise, 155 bales; stock, 2,087 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,320 bales; gross, 1,760 bales; exports, coastwise, 550 bales; sales of the week, 1,053 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 30.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 322 bales; exports, coastwise, 774 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 4,759 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,427 bales; exports to the continent, 302 bales; coastwise, 1,279 bales; sales of the week, 800 bales.

MOBILE, June 30.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 161 bales; gross, 162 bales; exports coastwise, 406 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 10,622 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,040 bales; gross, 1,041 bales; exports coastwise, 2,272 bales; sales of the week, 750 bales.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 39; No. 2 do., $1 35. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady with moderate demand at 56c. Crude PETROLEUM stronger at $5 65@$5 70; Refined at 24c.

BOSTON, June 30.—COTTON active; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 96 bales; gross, 261 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 5,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 260 bales; gross, 3,940 bales; sales of the week, 2,300 bales.

NORFOLK, June 30.—COTTON strong; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 386 bales; exports coastwise, 56 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 1,671 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,805 bales; exports coastwise, 1,672 bales; sales of the week, 225 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 30.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 161 bales; exports coastwise, 175 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 3,723 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,029 bales; exports coastwise, 1,423 bales; sales of the week, 800 bales.

DETROIT, June 30.—WHEAT dull; declined 1c.@2c.; regular offered at $1 39; no buyers. Extra at $1 40. CORN steady with moderate demand at 62c. OATS in good demand at full prices; sales at 55c.

WILMINGTON, June 30.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 40 bales; stock, 324 bales; net receipts of the week, 335 bales; exports coastwise, 515 bales; sales of the week, 55 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 154 bales; exports to the Continent, 302 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,581 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 30—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91; 1865, old, 90½; 1867, 90⅞; Ten-forties, 88½.

2½ P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. American Securities—Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91⅛; 1865, old, 90⅞; 1867, 90⅞; Ten-forties, 88⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, 93⅛ for the account. American Securities closed firm. Five-twenty Bonds, '62s, 91⅛; '65s, 90⅞; '67s, 90; Ten-forties, 89.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 29.—The Bourse closed active; Rentes, 56f.

LIVERPOOL, June 30, 11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market is excited, an advance is demanded; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day not estimated. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export, and 15,000 for speculation. Estimated stock, 849,000 bales; actual stock, 712,000 bales; estimated American, 560,000 bales; actual American, 487,000 bales. The receipts of Cotton for the week have been 28,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales; actual export, 18,000 bales.

2½ P. M.—COTTON active; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales of the day, 20,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export; stock afloat, 470,000 bales, of which 117,000 bales are American. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 9d.; Red Spring, 10s. 6d.@10s. 8d.; Red Winter, 11s. 4d.; the receipts of Wheat for the last four days were 15,000 quarters, all of which was American. FLOUR, 26s. CORN, 31s. for No. 2 Mixed. PORK, 80s. LARD, 47s. 6d.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; the sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. PORK buoyant at 82s. 6d.

Evening.—BACON, 37s. for Short-rib Middles.

LONDON, June 30—Evening.—Fine RESIN, 15s. Spirits TURPENTINE, 41s.

MANCHESTER, June 30.—An advance of ¼d. is asked on Yarns and Fabrics, which buyers refuse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

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This Company is now prepared to lay down their Patent Joint Sidewalk in the most artistic manner, and in any design, pattern or color desired, and at a cost far less than that of flagging.

They will also lay court-yards, areas, cellars of houses, floors of stables, &c., using the celebrated English Portland Cement, thereby insuring great durability, entire freedom from dust, smoothness of surface and beauty of finish, &c.

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A RETIRED SHIP-MASTER AND business man, possessing a small capital, would like a position connected with shipping, either as agent of a steam-ship line or ship's husband, where his practical experience as a ship-master and merchant can be made useful and profitable to himself and employers; the best references will be given. Address SHIP-MASTER, Box No. 123 Times Office, with name and address.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES AND LEASE of an old-established lumber yard in this City, with or without the stock. Address J. T. C., Box No. 188 Times Office.

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PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 222 8th-av., corner 20th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldes. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN. Leading characters by Rose and Harry Watkins. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 59th-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 64 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

M. THIERS' dinner after the review of Longchamps was attended by almost every General and Colonel in and near Paris, and the greatest cordiality prevailed. The French journals resent the criticisms of the *North German Gazette* on French military expenditures, intimating that they concern France alone. M. GAMBETTA arrived in Paris on Thursday. The sentence of death on M. CREMIEUX will probably be commuted. The work of restoring Paris is progressing. Fully 60,000 masons are engaged in repairing the damaged buildings and erecting new ones. The journals, both of Paris and Versailles, express satisfaction at the success of the review at Longchamps. The *Official Journal*, commenting on the review, remarks that "we have shown Europe an army 100,000 strong, valorous and ably commanded, which has saved the cause of civilization. We have also called for two milliards of money, and been offered five milliards. The nation evidently recovers."....The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has directed that representations be made to the British Government regarding the continued high tolls of the Atlantic Cable Companies, notwithstanding that all the cables are working. They have asked the co-operation of the commercial bodies of other large cities. The statement is officially confirmed that Halifax will, now that the Treaty of Washington has been ratified, soon cease to be the rendezvous for the British North American fleet. Another strike of the cabmen is apprehended in London. The Russian Prince WLADIMIR has left London....The Wurtemburg troops made their triumphal entry into Stuttgardt on Thursday. The Emperor WILLIAM is suffering from an attack of rheumatism. He has made Prince BISMARCK a present of an estate....It is reported that the difficulty between Greece and Turkey has been amicably arranged.

GENERAL.

A business block in Bryan, Texas, was burned on Thursday night, causing a loss amounting to $100,000.

Lieut QUINTON, of the Seventh Infantry, gives an account of a grand smoke with a number of Sioux and Assiniboin Chiefs, at Fort Browning, May 4. They professed to be peaceful, but were exceedingly anxious to procure powder and lead to shoot game. There seems to be a general movement of Indians into Montana. RED CLOUD'S influence is said to be gone, as the savages doubt his accounts of what he saw while in the East, saying "bad medicine" was put in his eyes to make him see what the whites pleased.

A comparative statement from the Internal Revenue Bureau shows the decrease in the collections for the year ending June 30, 1871, as compared with the previous year to be over $40,000,000, and estimates the collections for 1872 at $112,192,201.

The report circulated here yesterday that Commissioner PLEASONTON had resigned, is denied in a dispatch from Washington.

The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned yesterday, till Wednesday evening. Yesterday's session in the House resulted in voting Mr. FLAGG, the Republican from Portsmouth, Second Ward, out of his seat, and sustaining the Democrat from Northwood.

A dispatch from Shanghai to Bombay confirms the announcement of the capture of the Tsiang Hoa forts by the Americans, with slight loss. The Coreans had 240 killed and a great many wounded.

The Tangier oarsmen, better known as the Burton Club, are practicing in the harbor at Halifax, N. S., for the great four-oared race. They are having a boat built in New-York, to cost $400.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, the motion for a new trial in the case of DAVID MONTGOMERY, convicted of the murder of his wife, was denied. A motion has been made for a writ of error and certiorari.

What Will They Do About It?

The Council of Political Reform is an organization which already comprises among its members a large number of the most intelligent citizens and heaviest tax-payers in the various Wards of the City. It is, moreover, making rapid advances both in numbers and influence. The important service it has rendered to the community in the exposition of the true condition of the City's finances and debt—prepared by Mr. HAWKINS and published in yesterday's TIMES—will, we trust, be followed up by other equally fearless, and not less needed, exposures of the iniquity, fraud and mismanagement of our Municipal Government. Since the Citizens' Association was sold out to the "Ring" by its *Olly Gammon* agent, SANDS, there has been no organization of citizens and tax-payers who made it their business, irrespective of party politics, to ferret out and expose corruption in office, and to try and secure an honest and economical City Government. We are aware that the Council of Political Reform is a very different body from the Citizens' Association; that it employs very different agents, and covers a much wider field of action; but we doubt if anywhere on this continent it can find a field of labor where political reform, in all its aspects, is more urgently demanded than in the City of New-York. It will not do, however, for the Council to content itself with periodical exposures of the abuses and frauds perpetrated by our municipal rulers.

The Council of Political Reform tells the public, as we have often told them, and as every intelligent citizen knows full well, that for nearly three years no report was published of the finances of the City; that of the hundred and fifty millions of dollars that have been spent by our City rulers during that time, the people are not allowed to know how a single dollar was spent—to whom it was paid, when it was paid, or for what purpose. The statement has been repeated over and over again. All intelligent citizens have heard it; tax-payers have heard it—and what have they done? They have folded their hands, opened wide their eyes, and said, "What an outrage!" The "Ring," too, have heard it, and what did they do? Thrusting their hands into their pockets, filled with money filched from the people, they have defiantly asked, "Well! what are you going to do about it?"

Now, this is precisely the question that the Council of Political Reform, and tax-payers, and all honest citizens, are called upon to answer. Can they do anything? or have they the courage to do anything, except to grumble, and then quietly submit to the outrage? We venture to say there is not another city or village on the face of the earth, making any pretensions to free government, whose people would have submitted, even for one year, to allow its officials to squander the money wrung from them by taxation, while defiantly refusing to render any account of how it was spent. Why does New-York submit to it? Simply because there is no public spirit, no unity of action, no combination, no courage, among our tax-payers and leading citizens to demand and enforce their rights and the rights of the people. We imagine that there is a legal way in which any respectable body of tax-payers of this City, could enforce their right to know what has became of the money which they have paid into the City Treasury. If the law does not permit this to be done, then the sooner the law is altered the better. If it does, then the sooner the Council of Political Reform, and all others in sympathy with them, avail themselves of the law the better. Let legal steps be taken to obtain a thorough investigation, by disinterested parties, of all the transactions of the Controller's Office for the last three years. Let the people know what has become of their money; how much has been actually expended, and for what, and how much has been stolen? If the Courts refuse to facilitate such an investigation, let us know the reason of their refusal. If Judge BARNARD or Judge CARDOZO declines to grant the necessary order, let application be made to Judge DALY or Judge BRADY. If no Judge can be found to entertain the application the public will by that time be in a mood to resort to other measures to assert their rights.

The Germans and their Musical Festival.

The recent concourse of Germans to this City for a Musical Festival, must have impressed all American observers from its orderly and genial character. There is something, also, very suggestive in a vast gathering of men of ordinary education and mechanical pursuits, for the purpose of hearing the highest music and exchanging musical sympathies. No other nationality but the German could furnish such a multitude for an object, at once so remote from practical life and so elevated; for in no other nationality has one branch of culture penetrated so deeply. Music is even more than an amusement with great numbers of Germans, and is entwined in all their daily, social and religious life. The best masters—the "classics"—of Germany and Italy, are appreciated by carpenters, and tailors, and furniture-makers, and all the numerous classes of their artisans. No Americans, or Englishmen, or Frenchmen of the same rank of life, could travel hundreds of miles to enjoy BEETHOVEN, or MENDELSSOHN, or MOZART in common, and to spend social hours over the most delicate symphonies and Rhine wine. This combination of the musical and the social tastes, is the characteristic of our German-American citizens, and we believe will have a permanent effect on the nation at large.

Our Celtic fellow-citizens must be amazed to see a vast concourse of social young men, not averse to lager-beer and light wines, and yet not a man intoxicated in the streets, or anywhere a street fight—but all enjoying in respectable quiet the most refined pleasures. Our American residents must look on with wonder at ten thousand active men, meeting in a large city at their various club-houses, and no politics talked, or business urged, or "jobs" manœuvred, or "rings" formed, but all engaged in such intangible pursuits as comparing the "Music of the Past" and the "Music of the Future," and listening to the most delicate and beautiful harmonies that human art has yet invented, and enjoying society, where much wine is drank, and few drink to excess.

What must especially have impressed the Germans visiting our musical clubs, and becoming acquainted with our German-American citizens, is the general inferiority of our City Germans to those from other States in knowledge of national questions, and in an elevated interest in matters of reform. The guests were nearly all Republicans, and friends of the great party of liberty and reform. The hosts were Democrats, supporters of the party of reaction, defenders of slavery, and the great defense of the faction of corruption in this City. The strangers had many of them fought with slavery since they first arrived in their Western villages or inland towns. They still support the party of progress. The New-Yorkers had supported the Copperheads during the war, and now back up the infamous adventurers who are plundering this City. Many of our guests must have queried how this could be; why the German-American of St. Louis is a Republican, and he of New-York a Copperhead and a Democrat; why the one stands up for progress, and the other for reaction.

One reason he will undoubtedly hear given at the outset, for this anomalous state of things, and that is, that the Republican Party are supposed to be determined to cut off the innocent Teutonic pleasures in lager-beer, Rhine wine and such like beverages. If our intelligent German-Americans from the country spend a Sunday here, and then perused the horrible list of murders, fights, and other crimes which disfigure our Monday morning's papers—all the result of unlimited whisky on Sunday among our Celtic fellow-citizens—they will begin to understand the interest which Americans take in repressing these shocking disorders, and that legislation is aimed against this kind of brutal intoxication and its dreadful effects, not against the innocent pleasures of the Germans. Still the Republican Party of this State is not now and never has been, "a cold-water party." It does not propose to pass sumptuary laws, or to interfere with social habits, or now, in the present state of public opinion, to make any change in the Liquor laws, beyond leaving to each community the right to control the traffic in intoxicating drinks. It is willing and ready to recognize the German habits in this matter. Its great object is to prevent the National Government from falling into the hands of its old enemies, and to redeem this City from its rule of corruption. For these purposes it needs all patriotic and public-spirited German-Americans. These friends of liberty in the Fatherland have no natural affinity with the priest-ridden, reactionary, corrupt Irish-Catholic faction who rule this great City. They belong by nature and habit to the Republicans—to the party who saved the country in war and mean now to ennoble it in peace.

The French Throne.

The proposed "fusion" of the respective monarchical candidates for, or claimants of, the throne of France, raises afresh the question of their relative pretensions, and the grounds on which they are founded. What is the basis of the demand of these various Princes to be recognized as King of France, and what advantage, national or dynastical, is to be gained through an amicable coalition? The questions are of sufficient interest at this time to warrant a reply in detail.

First, then, the Count DE CHAMBORD is the representative of the elder branch of the House of BOURBON. He is the great-grandson of LOUIS XV., the grandson of CHARLES X., and the son of the Duc de BERRI, who was assassinated in 1820. The Count DE CHAMBORD was a posthumous son, having been born September 19, 1820, seven months after his father's murder. His title, DE CHAMBORD, is derived from the chateau of that name, given to him by public subscription on the occasion of his baptism. By the death of the Duc D'ANGOULEME, in 1844, the eldest son of CHARLES X., the Count became the sole surviving representative of his line. He married, in 1846, the eldest daughter of the Duke of MODENA, but has no children by her. Hence no legitimate issue of his survive, and this circumstance it is that facilitates the contemplated "fusion" of the two BOURBON branches. The Count DE CHAMBORD has already been formally proclaimed King of France. At the Revolution of 1830, CHARLES X. resolved to abdicate in favor of his grandson, who was forthwith proclaimed before the troops gathered at Rambouillet. The people, however, revised this decision, and the senior member of the Bourbon stock was driven into exile. Of the junior branch, the present representative, born August 24, 1838, is the Comte DE PARIS, LOUIS PHILIPPE ALBERT D'ORLEANS. He is the grandson of the Citizen King, LOUIS PHILIPPE, who was the direct descendant of PHILIPPE, Duc D'ORLEANS, the younger brother of LOUIS XIV. The latter Prince, it will be remembered, married HENRIETTA, daughter of CHARLES I., of England, but had no children by her. By a second marriage, with ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE, of Bavaria, he was more fortunate, having issue, who continued his line. This was the celebrated lady who was said to be so ugly that a Duke of COURLAND, who had been betrothed to her, refused to fulfil his engagement. The Comte DE PARIS, in 1864, married his cousin, MARIE ISABELLE, daughter of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, fifth son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and lately candidate for the throne of Spain. Other Princes of this house are the Duc DE NEMOURS, second son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Prince DE JOINVILLE, third son, the Duc D'AUMALE, fourth son of the same monarch, and the Duc DE CHARTRES, who, with his brother, the Comte DE PARIS, served on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff in Virginia during our civil war. The Duc DE CHARTRES is married to the eldest daughter of his uncle, the Prince DE JOINVILLE.

The candidates, then, the Count DE CHAMBORD representing the elder Bourbon branch, and the Count DE PARIS the younger, are now understood to be negotiating with the view to "fuse" or reconcile their respective claims. It is thought that the former, being past fifty, and having no legitimate children, may come into an arrangement whereby he shall ascend the throne for life, the succession being fixed on the Orleans branch, in the persons of the Count DE PARIS and his heirs. There are, as usual in such cases, a great number of rumors, and probably very few facts yet accomplished in the premises. Among these, however, may be cited the late published letter of the Count DE CHAMBORD, which certainly affords grounds for the supposition that the "fusion" had either taken place, or has been in serious contemplation. Again, the Orleans Princes, with a sagacious deference to the popular will becoming to the representatives of the "citizen king," are reported to have lately replied to all questions put to them something in this wise: "It is for the French nation to decide on its own destinies, and we do not think we have a right to make stipulations in its name, especially when it is represented by a freely-elected Assembly." Meanwhile, the Tours *Union Liberale*, the organ of the Legitimists, gives the Orleans Princes patronizing credit for lately saying, that so far as they are concerned, they are devoid of personal ambition, and that, in conformity with their previous declarations, they are resolved to bow to every manifestation of the national will, and submit respectfully and unreservedly to the Government freely chosen by France. Moreover, that they feel the deepest respect for the head of the elder branch of their family, and that if the French people should pronounce in favor of the royalty of the Count DE CHAMBORD, they will not hesitate to fulfil on that, as on all other occasions, their duties as Princes and citizens. "This," adds the *Union Liberale*, approvingly, "is in strict conformity with the conduct of the Princes of Orleans for the last twenty years; we believe that among all parties it will meet with equal approbation."

The will of the people, as the Princes judiciously perceive and say, must, after all, be the important factor in the problem to be resolved. No doubt the supplementary elections of July 2 will afford such clear indications of the popular desire as conclusively to settle the immediate future of France. These elections, being held in forty-seven departments, will be substantially a *plebiscite* for one-half of the whole country; and it is declared that each constituency will be called upon to reply to a series of plain, unmistakeable questions, so that the answers may be equally definite and unequivocal. When the result is known we may augur with more confidence than at present is possible, the comparative chances for the French throne, of the Monarchists, the Republicans, or of the still powerful and subtle personage who is watching the political game from his retreat at Chiselhurst.

Republicans and Democrats in Maine.

The Republican view of the constitutional amendments, in Maine, presents a very striking contrast to that offered by the Democrats. The latter was like the groping of blind men leading the blind. It made only one thing clear—the muddled condition of its authors' minds. Without affirmative value, its negative propositions were vain repetitions. As the voice of a party in opposition it was weak and trembling; as the expression of a party demanding to be put in power it was hesitant and worthless.

No criticism of this kind can be passed on the resolutions of the Republican Convention. It is not difficult for any man to understand what its authors sustain in the past, what they desire in the future. They believe in retaining and enforcing the three last amendments to the Constitution. They do not merely tolerate them. They are proud of them, as well as of their Republican authorship.

The Maine Republicans do not mince matters in regard to the purposes they expect a sound government to serve. They plainly say that, among those purposes, is the complete protection of the political rights, the personal liberty and the property of every American citizen, everywhere on American soil. They understand the value of their State Government perfectly well. They know its powers and its exclusive effectiveness in local concerns. But they mean that when, as citizens of the United States, they choose to take their property and their families into another State, if they do not find there the privileges and immunities the Constitution guarantees them, the Government of the United States shall be empowered and required to secure them. Whatever Democrats in Maine may or may not think of the constitutionality of this view of the General Government, they have not mustered courage enough to express an authentic opinion upon it. The Republicans are not afraid to do so. Having given the best blood of the State to preserve the Union, they do not lack courage to say what it was they fought for.

A Zoological Prize for Mr. Sweeny.

Some days ago, we published an account of an unprecedented combat in the Ocklawaha River, in Florida, between a number of alligators and a certain mysterious sea-serpent or "devil." When last seen, this terrible monster was carrying all before him, and slaughtered alligators by the dozen attested his prowess. But the local papers vexatiously omitted to mention his eventual fate, and so left us in harrowing suspense. All doubts, however, as to his surviving are now happily put at rest by the Charleston *News*, which chronicles his arrival in the waters of that harbor. To be sure, he is now metamorphosed from a "sea-serpent or devil" into the more prosaic "devil-fish," and he does not display the same ferocity which characterized him in the Ocklawaha. Indeed, he now reveals a certain sportiveness of disposition which seemed alien to his character. But we are firmly convinced that the vanquisher of the Florida alligators and this Charleston prodigy are the same, and that he is now on his way North for a Summer vacation, or perhaps to visit his brethren at Baldwinsville and elsewhere.

At Charleston, to be sure, he has done nothing very astonishing, merely swallowed an anchor. But it is evident he was restrained from swallowing the boat to which the anchor was attached, only by that strong friendship for the human race which prompted his interference on behalf of the beleaguered steamer in the Ocklawaha. We regret to see, however, that our Charleston contemporary makes a discreditable attempt to belittle this last achievement. The story is that "a party of fishermen who were in a canoe, anchored on the bank off Fort Johnson, saw the water at times agitated, and now and then the black hand of a devil-fish protruding from the surface, and dashing swiftly about." After some minutes spent in its guileless recreation, "the monster disappeared, and soon after the boat was suddenly whirled round like a top, the devil-fish rose to the surface, about thirty feet ahead, and to the horror of those in the canoe, he seemed to have swallowed the anchor—a large stone." Not content with this performance, the mischievous creature "rushed off at break-neck speed," to the great consternation of the unwilling voyagers. Finally, their playful persecutor disgorged the anchor, and the fishermen returned at all speed with it and this captivating narrative to the city.

And now comes in the Charleston *News*, and with a paltry theory, endeavors to shake the simple faith of these mariners in their prodigy. "It is evident," it says, "that the submarine monster, in frolicking around, had run against the stretched anchor-rope, and, catching it in the nook between his head and fin, had become frightened." As if a devil-fish could be frightened. We receive this explanation with entire scorn, and it would seem only fitting that the unbelieving editor should some time be caught in a river full of devouring alligators, with no sea-devil to help him. For ourselves we accept this delightful monster with all his embellishments, and we suggest that if he visits us, Mr. SWEENY should at once secure him for the zoological Paradise which he is arranging in the Central Park. Quartered in the Lake, which might be extended, if necessary, and kept in good humor by an occasional Republican tax-payer for breakfast, this engaging monster would prove a great addition to the beauties of the Park. He would, besides, furnish an agreeable occupation to our accomplished naturalist in deciding under which of the two great divisions of his *fauna* he should be classified, with his *carnivora* or with his "wolves and bears." And if, during these researches, the monster should sometimes take Mr. SWEENY for an anchor or an alligator, and swallow him, we should all mourn him, of course, but our grief would be tempered by the reflection that the Park might possibly be the gainer.

Swallowing Up New-Jersey.

Whether or not there is any connection, as many have supposed, between the late earthquake-shock in this vicinity and the mysterious caving in of the Morris and Essex Canal, certainly the good people of the neighborhood have been greatly agitated by that phenomenon. Wise old farmers sagely shake their heads and opine that it is of no use to attempt to fill up the breaks, that the bottom of the canal had fallen out, and that no amount of patching could replace it. And undoubtedly the occurrence is rather startling and calculated to shake one's confidence in the stability of *terra firma*. Especially unpleasant and discouraging must it have been for the owners of the land on either side of the canal where the same portentous "caving in" was repeated. To see a valuable field or patch of woodland suddenly sink into the bowels of the earth and disappear from mortal view is by no means reassuring either to nerves or pocket.

We do not know on what theory the phenomenon has been accounted for, if at all. But it is worthy of note that very similar "breaks," occurring recently in various parts of the country, have been traced to a very simple cause. In Ararat township, for example, an extent of railroad sank out of sight into the earth. The name of the place made such a disaster seem unusually portentous and discomforting, until investigation showed that this part of the road had been built on what appeared to be solid earth, but was really only a thin crust overlying a subterranean pond. A dense growth of water-lilies is supposed to have furnished the foundation, on which gradual accumulations of dirt formed a superstructure strong enough at last to support a heavy growth of wood, and for a long time the weight of heavy teams. Indeed there can be little doubt that this is the true explanation of the mystery. In another pond in the same township the same process is now going on, and in Ohio and Illinois several similar formations have been discovered.

Probably in some such source as this, will be found the cause of the New-Jersey landslide. So the good people of Broadway may take comfort against the apprehension of being immediately swallowed up. At least the only present danger of that sort to this unhappy little State seems to come not so much from any convulsions of nature as from the unscrupulous ambition of Pennsylvania railroads.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is hardly to be wondered at, that all reference to the exhaustive and startling exhibit of City finance drawn up by Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, should have been carefully excluded from the avowed organs of the local Ring. Its avoidance by the stipendiaries of Tammany is an unmistakeable testimony to its conclusive and unanswerable character. It may, however, have surprised people who are not aware of the "muzzling" process to which the New-York *Tribune* has lately been subjected by our City rulers, to observe how studiously that journal belittled the labors of Mr. HAWKINS and his associates. The *Tribune* presents a mutilated and highly imperfect version of Mr. HAWKINS' paper, introducing it with a sneering reference to "the self-imposed task of certain prominent politicians, lawyers and financiers of the Republican Party," and to "the fine resolutions and startling declarations" which were made at the Cooper Institute meeting. If a short course of Ring pap has so far clouded the mental vision of the *Tribune* that it fails to sympathise with, and studiously refrains from approving of an attack upon one of the most vulnerable points of the colossal misrule of this City, what may we expect it to become after a protracted course of the same diet?

Mr. BERGH is, strange to say, perfectly unmoved by Mayor HALL'S touching and appropriate reference to his intense "affective" qualities. He replies to the Mayor's epistle in arguments which differ from those of his opponent in being expressed in good English and with excellent taste. Mr. BERGH reminds Mayor HALL that the detention of public traffic complained of, is chargeable not to his officers but to the offending car companies, and to the public who are left but little choice in the matter. No right-minded man can help applauding a resolution like the following: "As this duty is an affair of conscience, no official or public protest or clamor should mislead me from the exercise of exact justice, and, therefore, I shall remain at my post and fight the 'battle of the brutes' until that day shall arrive, which I trust never may dawn, when the people of this State shall command me to desist." The bad effects which the Mayor's letter has already had in encouraging the street-railroad and stage companies to renewed acts of cruelty, forms one of the most potent arguments against it.

A letter has been published from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS which gives a very fair illustration of the muddle of contemporary Democratic ideas, to which even the acutest intellects of the party fail to give consistency. Mr. ADAMS has put himself in the place of a Southern alarmist who was greatly troubled by the apparition conjured up by the *World*, of President GRANT as "the man on horseback." The Massachusetts leader, apparently, fails to share his Southern brother's apprehensions touching a Republican *coup d'état*. More than this, he is moved to declare that the experiment of secession has satisfied the Northern Democracy that no cause is worth a civil war. He can imagine himself "an unrepentant rebel," but "weak enough to await the resurrection of secession" he does not think he could be. This is satisfactory, were it not that further statements of the letter completely neutralize these concessions. For example, the whole internal policy of the present Administration is held to mean war; so, it naturally follows, does reconstruction and the Kuklux bill. "This Union," says Mr. ADAMS, "is now held together by force." What he expects to happen after the pressure is withdrawn is not stated.

Alas for our pet Indian, the outspoken, high-souled and truthful RED CLOUD! He has shared the fate of the Oriental potentate who was voted mad by his subjects for saying that he had been to a country where water became solid. RED CLOUD has recounted, in his graphic way, the marvels of the white man's civilization, and his people say that bad medicine has been put over RED CLOUD'S eyes, for these things cannot be. So the sceptre has departed from the great chief, and LITTLE BULL, who is feared of all the Indians, and has declared undying war against the whites, reigns in his stead.

Apart from the question of whether free trade is suitable to the existing state of French industry, M. ROUHER, the Bonapartist, is unquestionably wrong in assuming that its opponents are mere factions. The commercial treaties which will shortly be repealed, were ratified by the Emperor without the consent of the Legislative Chamber, and even the modified free trade, in the form of reciprocity, which these agreements sanction, would certainly not have been conceded had a vote been taken on their merits. Three years' experience of the operation of a liberal revenue policy has partially strengthened the position of French Free-traders, but has also furnished fresh arguments to the Protectionists. Nothing is more likely to be in favor with the French tax-payer at the present juncture than increased customs duties. M. THIERS is a steadfast Protectionist, and his Minister of Finance is the head and mouth-piece of that party in France. A Protectionist policy is therefore an inseparable part of his *régime*, and as free trade is only favored among Republicans or Bonapartists, it is equally certain that in the probable event of a monarchical restoration France is equally committed to high duties on imports.

FISK, Jr., who owns a railroad, an opera-house, two lines of steamers and a regiment of the National Guard, probably considers himself above the reach of criticism. His name was nevertheless mentioned with no small amount of indignation by two or three hundred ladies and gentlemen who assembled on the wharf at the foot of Murray-street, on Thursday afternoon. These people had gone thither to take the steamboat *Jesse Hoyt*, which is advertised to sail every afternoon at 3½ o'clock for Long Branch, but no steamer was to be found. It transpired that FISK and his partner, GOULD, had taken possession of the steamer for the purpose of transporting a private party of ladies to Long Branch, and had set sail an hour before the time advertised, leaving the "obscure crowd" to sun themselves on the dock until the next steamer started. Of course New-Yorkers have no redress against a man like FISK, Jr., but the Railroad Company who have a contract with FISK to run their cars so as to connect with his boats at certain hours, might put in a word of objection.

Is the fatal line of imitation—MEYERS tragedies—to be indefinitely prolonged? First, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM shoots himself in trying to show how MEYERS might have shot himself, and now a German farm laborer near Hamilton has shot himself in attempting to show the mode of VALLANDIGHAM'S death. Social philosophers have, before now, shown how inevitably the most atrocious crimes find a certain amount of reproduction. Perhaps a similar morbid perversion of the imitative faculty may explain a coincidence like the present, which is in itself sufficiently remarkable.

Slight Fires.

A fire occurred yesterday in the basement of No. 118 Maiden-lane, occupied by FREDERICK HABERSTOCK, dealer in kerosene-oil, causing a loss of $1,000 on stock; insured for $2,500 by the International Company. The fire was caused by a workman carelessly dropping a lighted match into some oil.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire, originating in a defective flue in the three-story tenement-house, No. 145 Hamilton-street, damaged the premises to the extent of $150.

EDUCATIONAL.

Continuation of Our Reports of Commencement Exercises.

Alumni Day at Williams—Gen. Sherman at Georgetown College—Alumni Meeting of the College of the City of New-York.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Alumni Day—Business Meeting—Oration and Poem—Meeting Review—Prize Speaking.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Wednesday, June 28, 1871.

Not a Senior slept last night. The last strains of music had hardly died away in Goodrich Hall before the class supper began, and it ended not till sometime after dawn. Then the class joined hands near the chapel and sang the Class Ode:

ODE.

Air—"America"

Hail to our Seventy-one;
Bright be our Seventy-one
Noble its aim.
Eyes beaming earnestly,
Hearts linked in unity
And Immortality,
Guarding its name.

The doings of today go to prove that this Commencement is not only a pleasant but also a brilliant one for Williams. At 9 A. M. Rev. DORUS CLARK, ('17,) D. D., of Boston, called the Society of the Alumni to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. HUBBARD BEEBE, ('28.) Afterward the obituary record, of which I have spoken before, were read by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. GRIFFIN, ('34.) A Committee on Nominations was appointed, who presented the following names as a suitable list of officers for another year: Gen. JAS. A. GARFIELD, ('56,) for President; Rev. JOHN E. WOODBRIDGE, ('22,) Vice-President; Dr. GRIFFIN, Secretary. After the election of these gentlemen, a report of the Board of Visitors, appointed by the Alumni to visit the College and take cognizance of its needs, was submitted to the meeting by E. A. HUBBARD, ('43,) of Springfield, Mass. Then Gen. GARFIELD made a speech, expressing his surprise and pleasure at being made President of the Alumni, and remarking that the chief benefit of such gatherings is that they make those who participate in them feel young again. Up to this point the meeting had been held in Alumni Hall, but the crowd becoming too great an adjournment was had to the chapel below. A large number of ladies were present, and it was not easy in a room that will seat three hundred for a late comer to find a good seat. It is a little curious to trace the change in custom, by which ladies are coming to be welcomed in all college gatherings, where their presence was a few years ago unknown. They attend the Alumni dinner here as a regular thing; they are seen at Alumni meetings, and this year they were present at the Senior examination. Several ladies, residents in the town, are in the habit of attending some of the College recitations, and today Prof. JOHN BASCOM ('49) made a strong speech in favor of admitting ladies to a regular standing in college.

THE FUNDS.

A report from a committee of the Trustees was made to the Alumni by Hon. G. B. KELLOGG, of Troy, in which he stated that the funds of the College amount to $387,304 63. The income during the past year from these funds was $25,350 67, and the disbursements and nominal expenses of the year were $34,111 22. The value of the College buildings and grounds is not reckoned in with the funds. The grounds are soon to be surveyed, and a careful inventory of all property will be taken. In closing his report Mr. KELLOGG took occasion to speak of the great good the College has done in the past on so small a capital, and the blessing of God that has ever attended it. The following gentlemen were appointed as visitors in future: G. E. HOOKER, ('37,) E. M. WRIGHT, ('41,) of East Hampton, Mass., and E. FLINT, of Hinsdale, Mass. The meeting took a decidedly practical turn, and most of the time was spent in discussing efforts to raise money for scholarships, so as to put the College on a better basis, and induce more students to come here. Speeches were made by Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, ('21,) New-York; Dr. D. CLARKE, Rev. J. E. WOODBRIDGE, of South Williamstown; DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Prof. GILSON, ('53,) and Prof. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Hartford, Conn., all bearing on the money question. Mr. WOODBRIDGE said that in one year he should hope to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, and he wished his class, of whom only five members are living, and all the forty-nine classes that have graduated since, might furnish to the College a $1,000 scholarship. Dr. THOMPSON said he hoped the Alumni would not confine their efforts to raise money to their own number. He should be glad, although not an Alumnus, to be one of ten to give a scholarship. The following committee was appointed to superintend the getting up of class scholarships: Rev. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, ('38,) Chaplaine, Conn.; Prof. GILSON, Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, ('36,) Williamstown.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members of the Society of Alumni: Rev. Dr. Patterson, Chicago; Rev. Mr. Mastore, Matteawan, N. Y.; Rev. Wm. T. Herrick, Clarendon, Vt.; Prof. Wm. Thompson, Hon. H. G. Knight, East Hampton, Mass., and Collector Russell, of Boston. All of the above, save Messrs. THOMPSON and RUSSELL, have sons in the Graduating Class. Toward the end of the meeting speeches were made by Hon. C. H. HILL, ('58;) Dr. PRIME, ('29;) Ex-Gov. EMORY WASHBURNE, ('17;) Hon. JOSEPH WHITE and others. At noon the Class of '61 held a meeting at the new hotel called Greylock Hall, over at the "Land Springs," two miles north of the village. The Class of '58, of '51, of '41, of '66, all had meetings sometime during the day or evening. A large audience listened to the address and poem before the Society of the Alumni, the delivery of which began in the church at 3 P. M. The orator, Rev. D. R. CADY, ('38), took for his theme, The College "Prominent above the University." In the course of it he made a plea for country colleges. He said: Masses of men and crowded populations tend to corruption. In the Old World the question is how to preserve the public virtue. The schemes and labors of British philanthropy are stupendous, but one is pained by seeing what a slight impression these vast labors make upon the mass of corruption against which they are directed. We are laying foundations, we are driving the piles and raising the arches. This young empire must be molded aright. But for this, enlightened, practical, self-denying workers are needed. In training up such men, our chief reliance is in our colleges. They are established all over the land, and are in contact with and a part of the people. Numbers of young men, from the very proximity of a college, because they occasionally see its towers and hear its bells chiming out on the morning air, attend its anniversaries. Young men of physical vigor and mental and moral stamina—just such men as the world wants, and who would otherwise be farmers and mechanics—are stimulated to a course of liberal study, and such one lifts up, more or less, the home circle. Books find their way into the old farm-house; here and there is seen a picture over its walls before bare. The sisters are better educated. The cousins feel a new intellectual stimulus. In the whole affiliated group, the circle of thought and the topics of conversation are widened—vulgarisms in speech are corrected, and the whole life educated. So the college, attracting our young man, benefits and blesses a whole circle of kindred through him, and then it establishes him somewhere else, a new centre of influence, of permanent honor. One walks through the venerable quadrangles of Oxford, under the massive gateway, that were the pride of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, amid the crowded alcoves of the Bodleian Library, along the shaded walks where the learned men of centuries have strolled, and with his imagination taken being taken captive by the spirit of the place, he sighs for something like this in the new world, and forgets that these influences tend to produce just the kind of men that we do not want—tories in politics and ritualists in religion. We need literary institutions which lie close to the hearts of the people, through whose arteries their life-blood flows, and along every nerve of which the spirit of popular freedom throbs. These country colleges, small though they be, yet, as DANIEL WEBSTER said of Dartmouth, "loved by many"—"one-horse colleges," according to a certain poet-laureate—bind the cause of higher education to the sympathies and affections of the people.

THE POEM.

The poet, SIDNEY W. COOPER, ('60,) called his poem "Modern Statesmen: A Satire." Its aim was to hold up to ridicule the shoddy aristocracy of the day. The delivery was poor, so that it was impossible to catch a single paragraph entire, and the subject-matter was not such as to merit an extended notice. DAVID A. WELLS ('47) is to be orator next year, and CHAS. A. DAVISON ('45) poet.

PRIZE SPEAKING.

The prize rhetorical exhibition occurred in the church this evening. Ten speakers are annually appointed by the Faculty from the Junior and Sophomore Classes to contend for five prizes—one of $30, two of $25 and two of $12. The trial is always held on Commencement eve, and hence the speakers are called Moonlighters. This exercise

almanac dance a hornpipe.

lar. The programme to-night was as follows:

"Social Theories," Charles May, Lee, Mass.; "Will and the Silent," John M. Gile, Belvidere Ohio (now in Dakota).

"Statesmanship," D. S. Williams, Flushing, N. Y.; "A Triumph of Peace," S. H. Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, N. J.; "Conservatism," George B. Abbott, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Men in the Image of God," Jos. Berens, Philadelphia, Penn.; "The Massacre of 1572," George A. Ford, Geneseo, Ill.; "No Man Should Live for Himself Alone," George D. Ramsay, Chicago, Ill.; "The Sleeper," L. S. Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, N. J.

The Prize Committee were Rev. Henry Hopkins, ('36,) Rev. J. C. French, ('33,) and Prof. Lawrence Peaze, ('53.) The $50 were given to May, the $25 to S. H. Woodbridge and Berens, the $15 to Williams and Abbott. H. W.

CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Annual Reunion—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New-York was held last evening at the College buildings, and was attended by several hundred of the members. Immediately after the meeting was called to order the business of electing officers for the ensuing year was taken up, with the following result:

President, Henry E. Tremaine; Vice-President, Edwin M. Cox; Secretary, Wm. Scrafford; Treasurer, James Knox; Historian, Fred. J. De Peyster; Trustees of the Students' Aid Fund, Alfred O. Compton, Chas. L. Hold, Everett P. Wheeler, James Godwin, John Hardy; Executive Committee, Peter B. Wight, William M. Hanks; Member at Large, Joseph Knoll, and one member from each class of the Alumni. An exhaustive report was then read from the Committee on Examination, complimenting President Webb on the success that had attended all his administration, and also stating that a thorough examination into the charges made to the trustees against the efficiency of Prof. Dockarty as instructor in mathematics, had resulted in completely disproving them. Recommendations from the Executive Committee were then in order. These were, first, that the balance of the yearly revenue of the Alumni should be reserved for the purpose of forming a permanent fund, to be used in such a way best at some future time. This was agreed to. Next, that the Alumni should use their efforts to secure for the professors and tutors the proper salary belonging to their positions, which in many cases was not paid, and in case this should not be sufficient as compared with the amount paid to instructors in the latter colleges to urge its increase. This, also, was concurred in.

The Examining Committee reported in favor of changing the present mode of examination, so that it should not be either wholly oral or wholly written, but an equitable proportion of both, which, in their judgment was the proper way to do. Also, that instead of a semi-annual, there should be but one examination a year. After some discussion on these points, it was proposed to appoint a special meeting to consider them in October, as hasty action might be detrimental to the interests of the college. This was agreed to, and then a vote of thanks to the Class of '68 for their action in refusing to apply for the degree of Master of Arts while no particular meaning or worth was attached to it other than the fact of applying. The meeting then took a recess to partake of a collation which had been prepared, after which a few minor questions were introduced and passed, the whole concluding with a social reunion.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Fifty-fourth Commencement at Georgetown—The Cincinnati High School.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—At the fifty-fourth annual Commencement of Georgetown College, yesterday, Gen. Sherman, in the course of a short address, said the attempt to divide the Union, in our generation, failed, and it would always fail; and he would as soon expect to see an attempt to dissolve this Union in the future come from the North as from the South. But, it will never come, for now we are joined together stronger than by bands of steel.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30.—The Commencement Exercises of the High School took place this morning, in Pike's Opera-house, before an immense audience. There were forty-two graduates.

FIJI ISLANDS.

War and Cannibalism—Troubles Among the Natives.

The Honolulu *Gazette* publishes the following account of recent difficulties in Ovalau:

"The great topic of conversation here, and one which, to my mind, is of paramount importance, is the present warlike aspect of the natives—not, as yet, toward the white population, but among themselves. At the back of this island, and only a few miles from the beach, is a powerful tribe known as the Levoni. On the north end of the island reside another tribe, both being tributary to Thakombau. These two tribes appear to have had some difference, and a few months, the particulars of which were made known to the King by a Chief named Cornelius. Upon obtaining this information, Thakombau sent over to the Levoni men, requesting them to desist from fighting. The reply was that they would kill the individual who had informed him of their doings, and who they soon found out to be Cornelius. I should state that up to this time, the people of all the tribes on Ovalau had professed Christianity, and Cornelius was said to be a most exemplary and pious man, well known to the missionaries as a native teacher. Nevertheless, upon Cornelius making his appearance among them, he was instantly clubbed, his body mutilated and then interred. Two days after his interment the body was exhumed, in accordance with an old, native custom, and a 'man-oven' was constructed and heated with red-hot stones. Into this the body of poor Cornelius was placed and baked like a pig. And then a barbarian feast was held by these beastly cannibals, who devoured every portion of the remains, picking the bones clean, and reserving them as trophies. But this only whetted their appetite for human flesh, and they next made another onslaught on their neighbors at the north end of the island, and have killed, I understand, about thirty, all of whom it is believed have been eaten. Maafu, who resides at Lomu, and is a Chief of great renown, (the present owner of the yacht *Xavier*,) having some antipathy to Thakombau, takes the part of the Levoni cannibals, and has supplied them with powder, ball and muskets. Meanwhile Thakombau, with the chivalry which is characteristic of these powerful Fiji Chiefs, sent to the Levoni to tell them to put up their war-devices, and build their huts, as it was his intention, so soon as he got his army together, to come over to them and fight them. His Majesty is now making vast preparations for the assault. Almost every day from remote parts of his dominions, war canoes full of fighting men are arriving at Levuka, and taking up their residences at the native villages; and these must be no mere thousands of them congregated here. Fighting, indeed, has seemingly commenced. The Levoni have retired, and seemed to an impregnable fortification, upon a rock. Yet it is also said they believe they will be vanquished by Thakombau, who no doubt will overcome them, and put to death all the ring-leaders, making prisoners of the rest, who, it is anticipated, will be sold to the planters. It must be remarked that these Fiji belligerents are fully armed with muskets (many breech-loaders of the newest pattern) and revolvers, besides their spears and clubs, and are most excellent shots. But they are not drilled, and their warfare is purely of the guerrilla kind."

NEW-CALEDONIA.

Characteristics of the French Penal Settlement of the Estate.

The San Francisco *Morning Bulletin* supplies some facts concerning New-Caledonia, in these terms: "The importance of the Island of New-Caledonia is greatly enhanced by the fact that it is to receive 20,000 French exiles. The island lies to the eastward of Australia, between latitude 20° and 23°, and longitude 164° and 167°. It is 200 miles long and from thirty to forty miles in breadth. The surface is diversified, but the general aspect is that of great ruggedness, and its central range of mountains looms up to the height of 5,000 feet. Coral reefs and small islands surround it, leaving but two safe openings for vessels, Port Balade on the north-east and Port St. Vincent on the south-west. The aboriginal inhabitants are Austral negroes. The island is well watered, and produces tropical fruits in great abundance. The soil in the valleys is extremely fertile, and the climate excellent. The island lies almost in the direct line of the steamers now plying between San Francisco, Hawaii, Fiji and Australia. The French Government took possession of the country in 1853, and established a small settlement and station for their Pacific squadron. The immense colony which is about to succeed this establishment cannot in any very objectionable sense be called a penal colony. Political offenses below the grade of treason do not reduce the perpetrators to the rank of felon one, and although the inexorable logic of history convicts the class of French Communists of most terrible excesses and appalling atrocity, they may not be denied the mitigating plea of mighty provocation. Men can hardly be expected to act with coolness for always with humanity, when every social and political relation is disrupted, when their smart under the disgrace of foreign conquest and treachery, when everything about them is suggestive of violence and portentous of ruin, and when they believe (or imagine that those in whom they have confided for safety are the authors of, or responsible for, the miseries which they suffer. Even the Versailleists must offer some apology of this kind to that world which has read the revolting details of their own crimes of these exiles from France, they will carry to New-Caledonia the most intense and radical ideas of liberty, and their descendants may yet form an important element in the organization of that great Austral Island Confederacy of republics which is the dream and prediction of our time. Although the new colony will be for a time passed under the harsh discipline and close surveillance of the military power, so large a body of people must very soon escape from the condition of mere prisoners, and will contribute no insignificant portion to the commercial interests of California and the island countries around them. Their numbers will increase and their industry will soon turn to practical account every advantage of soil and climate in their exile home. We must therefore see something else in this new movement than the mere establishment of a remote and inaccessible penal colony."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Chief-Justice Chase's Compact with the Democrats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of this morning you mention a political matter which took place in Ohio in 1848 or 1849, in which Chief-Justice S. P. Chase took a prominent part. At the time mentioned the County of Hamilton, which includes Cincinnati, gave an average majority for the Democrats, of between 3,000 and 4,000, entitled to four members of the General Assembly of Ohio. Of course this majority on general ticket could not be overcome by any party voting against the Democrats, but upon counting noses, it was found that by dividing Cincinnati into four separate election districts, two Democrats and two Free-soilers, or Whigs, could be elected to the Assembly. Accordingly, the Assembly having a majority composed of Free-soilers and Whigs, this very thing was done, and each party put up four candidates for the Assembly, composed of Democrats, Whigs and Free-soilers, which were voted for. On the day of election, when the votes were counted out, it was found that two Democrats, one Whig and one Free-soiler were elected to the Assembly of Ohio, but the Clerk of the Court of Hamilton gave the certificate of election to the four Democrats, on the ground that the act of the Assembly was unconstitutional, which proved to be true, and the act of Assembly was repealed. Mr. Chase himself, being a Free-soiler, took strong grounds at that time against the outrage, as he called it, of the County Clerk.

When the Assembly met, it was ascertained that the Senate of Ohio contained one majority of Whigs and Free-soilers. In the House I think one majority of Democrats, including the four from Cincinnati with the Clerk's certificate, and two of these seats were contested by the other side and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Chase was anxious to go to the United States Senate, and confidently expected to find enough on his side to send him there; but in this was sadly disappointed, for in counting up it was found that there would be two majority against him on joint ballot, leaving the whole matter in the hands of Geo. E. Pugh and a Mr. Runyon, the two regularly elected Democrats from Cincinnati. But Mr. Chase was determined to go to the United States Senate anyhow. Accordingly, he goes up to Columbus (this being the first session of a new Assembly) and makes a bargain with Pugh that if he and Runyon would vote for him to go to the United States Senate, the Democratic Party should have every State office to be filled by the Senate of the State of Ohio, to be occupied by Democrats, and S. P. Chase was elected by a majority of two to go to the United States Senate, and every office in the State was filled by a Democrat. Six years afterward, Geo. E. Pugh himself was elected to the United States Senate, and, it was surmised the this arrangement had something to do with it. This is the way that S. P. Chase got into the United States Senate twenty years ago. Though myself belonging to the old Whig Party at that time, I would never after this transaction cast my vote for S. P. Chase for any office, and if any party thinks that Mr. Chase will adhere to any compact it will find to its own individual interest, they will be very much mistaken in the end. He should remain where he now is.

I write this from memory, but if you will consult the files of the Cincinnati *Commercial* the next year, I think, after Mr. Chase was sent to the United States Senate, you will learn all about it. Yours, CINCINNATI.

New-York, Wednesday, June 28, 1871.

Accidents at Railroad Crossings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reference in to-day's issue to the necessity of greater precautions at railroad crossings, is worthy the attention of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, who own the track over which they and the New-Haven Railroad run from the new depot at Forty-second street. They run about twenty-five passenger trains each way per day, besides many freight-trains, and they run very rapidly through a thickly-settled part of the City and North New-York, in Westchester County, without a single flagman at any street, save at the ends of the cut and tunnel. There is not a day but that horses are frightened, and the wonder is that horses and wagons and foot passengers are not more frequently run over. The Company should be compelled to fence in the entire road, at least as far north as William's Bridge, with a gate at each street and road crossing and a man to close it while trains are passing. It is only a few days ago that a young lady was instantly killed at Morrisania, and last week a boy was run over and injured there, while several accidents have happened in the City of late.

It is dangerous to the safety of the railroad passengers, for a train is liable to be thrown from the track at any time, and it is bad enough now, but will be much worse as soon as the Hudson and New-York Central trains run over this part of the road.

I trust you will make such a "stir" about it in your powerful paper that the Company will be compelled to perform their duty to the public and their passengers, even if it does cost sometime out of their immense dividends. The New-Jersey Railroad Company have their track fenced in through Jersey City with gates at each crossing, which are lowered during the passage of every train or locomotive.

Very truly yours,
AN EVERY-DAY PASSENGR.
New-York, Thursday, June 29, 1871.

The Normal College Commencement—Card of Explanation from Mr. Hunter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although I shrink from newspaper controversy, I feel it incumbent on me to correct some ungenerous misstatements which appeared in your issue of yesterday in relation to the recent Commencement of the Normal College. The parquet was occupied by the students of the institution. The boxes were reserved for the meritorious graduates; for those who participated in the exercises; for the families of some of the instructors, and for members of the Department of Public Instruction. No person or persons dictated directly or indirectly as to whom these boxes should be given; and any statement to the contrary is simply untrue. The hour was changed from 7 in the evening to 3 in the afternoon, with the view of avoiding a great rush of people to the Academy. I could not foresee that a new and comparatively unknown institution should attract so vast an audience. The only mistake was that of issuing too many tickets—a mistake which can be easily remedied in the future.

As to the other insinuations, they are unworthy of notice. THOS. HUNTER,
President Normal College.
New-York, Thursday, June 29, 1871.

Normal College Commencement—Another Malcontent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a communication in to-day's issue of your paper in reference to the arrangements carried out on that occasion, all of which came under my own observation.

As I had friends in the school who furnished me with a ticket, and wished me to be present, I remained up-town from my business for the sole purpose of attending the exercises. When I reached the Academy of Music I found a large crowd at the entrance, who could not gain admittance, on the ground that the building was full. Now, had this been true, nothing could be said except that it was rather absurd to issue tickets enough to fill three buildings the size of the Academy; but such was not the case. After standing in the crowd over half an hour a gentleman came out, saying it was an outrage, that the building was not full, and that there was room for over five hundred more persons. After a great deal of talk, the doors were opened, and I, among a number of others, gained admission. I soon saw why we had been kept out. A box near me in the dress circle, intended to seat four persons, was occupied by a lady representative of the Emerald Isle. She looked as if she might be a washerwoman, or the wife of some school officer. And this was the case all through the house. The Emerald Isle predominated and monopolized the room which was to spare, and which would have accommodated a great many who were denied admittance.

"The Harp that Once through Tara's Halls" and other Irish melodies were sung. Mr. O'Gorman spoke on an evening speech, which was loudly applauded by the Emerald Islers, and, take it all in all, it was a truly fine Tammany exhibition. J. W. B.

New-York, Thursday, June 29, 1870.

MR. BERGH AND THE MAYOR.

Cruelty to Car-Horses—Reply to Mayor Hall's Letter.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday sent to the President of the Board of Police the following communication, protesting vigorously against the recommendations contained in the Mayor's letter:

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Office No. 656 Broadway.
New-York, June 30, 1871.

To the President of the Board of Police and to the Superintendent:

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was chartered by the State of New-York in 1866, and among its incorporators are to be seen the names of men of almost all religious and political denominations; his Honor Mayor Hall among the number. In 1867 a statute was enacted, the title of which seems to be sufficiently expressive of its purpose, to wit: "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." One section of its charter reads thus: "The Police Force of the City of New-York, as well as of all other places where Police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society, its members and agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of dumb animals." The persistent and terrible overloading of the City railroad cars, containing often more than 100 passengers, which two feeble, and as is shown by the prevailing disease among railroad horses, badly-fed animals, are compelled to drag up and down the hills of this City, is a spectacle too full of inhumanity for the law to tolerate or the merciful public to endure without remonstrance. Hence this office is the recipient of continuous complaints, and unfrequently among the evidence of quasi justice, and always painful to the undersigned. "For," say these communications, "you enforce the laws with prompt severity against truckmen, hackmen and venders of fish and kindling-wood, but the great and rich corporations pursue their cruelties with impunity. Now this rebuke is not just, nor is it intended by its utterers to be unjust. It is simply the result of ignorance of all we are doing, and of the existing and growing power of railroad influence on State and Federal legislation. I have this morning seen a letter from his Honor Mayor Hall, addressed to the President of the Board and to the Superintendent of Police, recommending the suspension of the seventh section of the charter of this Society, so far as it relates to these rich and potent associations, thereby practically annulling, so far as they are concerned, the statute of 1867. He is a distinguished lawyer and magistrate, and knows better than I do, justice and policy of such a recommendation; but I cannot forbear to give expression to the reflection, of what use is this Society and the laws under which it acts, if the said recommendation is to prevail? With what show of justice or legal right can I suffer one of the wealthiest of these rich and powerful corporations, having a sick, sore, or disabled horse before, and containing, may be, 140 persons, from dragging its life-out in its frantic efforts to prevent the "detention of hundreds and hundreds of passengers," and at the next moment stop and arrest a miserable and it may be unconscious offender driving a coal cart? That sense of humanity which has inspired the personal sacrifices which I have so long made in behalf of these faithful and devoted servants of mankind rebels at the contemplation of such unequal justice, and is shared, I am sure, by every reflecting man and woman. On the 7th of February, 1868, His Honor Recorder Hackett charged a jury, and a verdict was rendered against the Bleecker-street line for a violation of the very law now forming the subject of the Mayor's communication, and a fine of $250 was imposed on both driver and conductor. Railroad power has rendered this verdict, however, thus far inoperative, but the counsel of the Society is about appealing it on appeal. The question is do we prevent cruelty to animals if we permit an overloaded horse, or one with, for illustration, a shattered leg, to go to its "place of destination;" or do we assist it in the prolongation of the cruelty? The practical operation of the enforcement of the law in the application to street railroads is this: A car is seen not overloaded, but having a horse or horses lame, or otherwise unable to drag it. The driver is notified of the fact and requested to send the animal back to the stable. If complied with the horses are removed, and a detention of not exceeding five minutes ensues, or until the following car approaches, when that team is attached to the disabled vehicle, and moves immediately. Detention is only the result of legal arrest. When a car is so overloaded as to inflict a great cruelty to the horses, and thereby offend the law made for their relief, my instructions to the officers of the Society are: to follow until some unmistakable evidence of the cruelty and inability of the animals to draw it is manifested; and then, apprising the driver of the fact, request that sufficient horse-power be attached to the car to drag it. This is our only recourse; for we have clearly no right to order the public to alight, or to refrain from packing themselves as tightly as they please, and being as uncomfortable as they may elect to be. I submit, therefore, that it logically follows, if the public are detained en route, it is not the fault of the Society for "preventing" the visible cruelty, but that of the corporation, supplemented by the public themselves. I would not inconvenience any one in the discharge of my duty to the law and to these lowly servants of ours, but I am resolved not to discriminate between persons and corporations, rich or poor; and if it be the opinion of my fellow-citizens that my removal from the sphere of these self-imposed and most onerous labors would inure to their advantage, or to the creatures whose sufferings first prompted such action, no one would acquiesce more readily than I; but as this duty is an affair of conscience, no official, or public protest or clamor should mislead me from the exercise of exact justice, and therefore I shall pursue, as in my past, each "battle of the brutes" until that day shall arrive, which I trust may never dawn, when the people of this State shall command me to desist. In the interest of civilization and humanity I respectfully entreat, therefore, that disregarding, as I feel convinced you will, all private interests, passion and prejudice, you will not push aside the benign operation of this law, no matter how potent and exalted be the applicant.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
HENRY BERGH, President.

More Cars and Stages Stopped by Order of Mr. Bergh.

Yesterday some of the railway lines and stage companies, taking advantage of the opinion expressed by Mayor Hall, turned out some of their worst stock, thinking, no doubt, that Mr. Henry Bergh would let them alone, but they were very much mistaken. Car No. 97, on the Tenth-avenue line, came down with a very lame horse, and was stopped by one of the officers of the Society. Mr. Brown, the Superintendent, protested, but to no purpose. The car had to remain until fresh horses were sent down. Mr. Campbell declared that if Brown ordered the lame horse in again, he would arrest him and look him up.

In Broadway several stages were stopped. A "spotter" of the Madison-avenue line of stages had a copy of the Times in his pocket, upon one of the stages of that line coming down with a lame horse, and being stopped by Mr. Bergh, he immediately produced the copy of Mayor Hall's letter, and defied Bergh to stop the stage. It was stopped, however, and kept for two hours, until another horse was obtained. The "spotter" rushed to Police Head-quarters for the purpose, as he said, of obtaining Police assistance to liberate the stage, but as he was not seen again, it is inferred that he did not obtain it.

FERRY FACILITIES.

Why the Old Jackson Ferry Failed—The New Brooklyn Ferry Project—Why it Should Succeed.

The old Jackson Ferry, the name of which has been familiar to residents of New-York and Brooklyn for years, has died the death of desertion and decay. Started originally before the time of steam as a horse ferry, it struggled on with indifferent patronage, adopting steam when it became a necessity, until something more than a year ago—never, as one of its latest directors assured a Times reporter yesterday, having paid anything to its stockholders. The location was unfortunate. The approaches to it on both sides of the river were bad—through "Irishtown" in Brooklyn to the foot of Hudson-avenue, and through the "Hook" in New-York to the foot of Jackson-street. Latterly, too, it encountered much petty persecution from the Brooklyn City Gas Company, which laid claim to the water front at the foot of Hudson-avenue, and endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to prevent the landing of its boats. The New-York City Government, too, treated the enterprise in an illiberal spirit, refusing to repair the piers on either side of the Jackson-street landing, until they became so dilapidated as to be dangerous of approach. Indeed, no attempt at improvement in this regard was made until some time after the ferry was discontinued. Now a new pier graces the upper side of the former landing, and preparations are being made for the second one.

Had the location of the Brooklyn landing been above instead of below the Navy-yard, the result of the Jackson Ferry enterprise would undoubtedly have been different. Could its directors have secured slips in the Wallabout Bay, the necessity for the new ferry enterprise recently projected in the Eastern Districts of Brooklyn would have been obviated; a different or additional landing-place might have been secured in New-York, and the old company, long struggling against hope, would at last have met with success instead of failure. The proposed new ferry, indeed, seems to be a necessity which even the builders of the East River Bridge does not prevent. When the wonderful growth of the region between Clinton-avenue and Broadway, or between the Eastern and Western Districts of Brooklyn, is considered, the formidableness of such a ferry, with its New-York terminus convenient to business centres, must be apparent. There is a large population here which at present is forced to seek passage to New-York by inconvenient routes over the Union Company's ferries, or, equally objectionable, over the South Ferry, Grand or Houston-street ferries. This population, too, is of the class which makes ferries profitable. The ferry was projected primarily as a relief from the exactions and inconveniences forced upon residents of the Eastern District by the Company at present having the monopoly of the ferry business there; but it will serve a much more important purpose—that of furnishing transit facilities directly where they are presently and prospectively most needed. A glance at the map of Brooklyn will satisfy any one of this. West of Broadway (old Division-street) are the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, which in few years must have given the Fulton Ferry its greatest increase of passengers. Much of the great daily flow of people from these wards to New-York would naturally seek the new ferry, and the tide of travel would be considerably augmented by accessions from the wards east of that central thoroughfare.

The completion of the bridge is a question of time—some think a matter of uncertainty—but with both in full operation, it is a question whether the bridge would interfere to any great extent with the traffic of the ferry. Presumably the former would still be remote and inconvenient to the people of the region referred to, though it could of course be available at times of ice obstructions in the river. The objection of ice, indeed, has been urged against the proposed ferry location, as the Wallabout is likely in severe weather to become ice-locked; but this objection can easily be overcome with properly constructed boats, and troubles from this source are at worst of short duration. The approaches, too, when compared with those of the Fulton Ferry, are made the more practicable by the steep grade which makes the latter so tedious and generally objectionable, being a positive advantage for street railroad cars and for vehicles of all kinds. The car travel of the City will, of course, accommodate itself to the new ferry as it does to the old ones, as need may be.

There is a proposition, too, in contemplation, we understand, by the city authorities of Brooklyn, to establish an extensive market for Long Island produce on the site of the old City Prison. This, in its present condition, is nothing but a nuisance. Should such a wise measure be adopted, with an allowance of adequate time for railroad facilities to bring the products of the farms to the market, the effect upon the business of the ferry can hardly be estimated.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Use of Sanitary Measures as a Prevention—Treatise by Dr. Morris.

At a recent meeting of the *Medical Journal* Association, a paper was read by Dr. Moreau Morris, City Sanitary Superintendent, on the subject of the "Sanitary Care of Contagious Diseases," in which reference was made to the methods employed, the results attained and the conditions survived in preventing the spread of contagious diseases in this City.

In the study of sanitary sciences, or public health, said Dr. Morris, the means of prevention of contagious disease becomes one of the most important branches. Sanitary science as a science has been recognized but a few years. Its claims as such cannot be ignored; its connection with other sciences, its aims and its knowledge it accumulates and applies, the scientific methods it employs, all combine to give it an important place in the front rank of special sciences. "The aim is the prevention of disease, and the prolongation of human life, and, in fact, maintains the whole position in the highest efficiency." Its recognition in a special Chair, either in connection or other colleges, must soon take place. Contagious or infectious diseases have certain laws of inception, germination and propagation. Their elements are as yet unknown, but their methods of progression or diffusion are understood, and it is with these in which we directly have to deal. That they have a beginning is but an axiom; that they may be controlled, if not destroyed, is becoming a fact. If we knew the germinal or chemical element which gives rise to the contagious or infectious principle, in each case, it would be easy to destroy it or counteract it. But science has not yet settled these momentous questions; therefore, while pursuing its investigations to discover these subtle elements, the applications of chemical science to sanitary engineering, destroying or transmuting them into innocuous elements is one step toward the solution. What we know is, that they possess qualities of germination, diffusion, portability, and, on proper soil, propagation. By the system of requiring reports of contagious diseases, the Board of Health collects statistics, and at once becomes informed of any condition that may be presenting itself. In the sanitary cure of diseases, our efforts are directed, first, to their prevention, and secondly to their radication. For the prevention, the sanitary officers of the Board of Health are ever on the alert, seeking out those causes which may arise to endanger health, whether in public streets or avenues, or in houses. The appliances for removing such causes are varied according to the nature of the evil; if there are filthy streets, or accumulations of decomposing matters in cellars, privies or houses, cleansing and disinfection, or some of decomposition are the means employed. If there is a confined, vitiated atmosphere, openings are made letting in sunlight and air. Under the general term of disinfectants are classed those which arrest fermentation, and those which effect chemical decomposition, and it is with the use of each class in special cases that we endeavor to control and prevent the spread of various contagious diseases.

First—Disinfectants that arrest fermentation. Each variety in this class is either employed separately or mixed with some one of the same class, depending upon the circumstances in each case. Carbolic acid and its preparations are derived from coal-tar, and are used in the crude state, or purified. Its effect upon albumen, or albuminous substances, is coagulation. For the fumigation of rooms, disinfecting bedding and clothing the better qualities are used. That containing about seventy per cent. of the pure acid is used for the disinfection of basements, yards and privies. For the disinfection of sewers, one and two yards a concentrated solution of copperas (sulphate of iron, mixed with a low grade of carbolic acid, is employed; and for privies a solution of sesquichloride of iron of 1.50 specific gravity is used, mixed with ten per cent. of carbolic acid and water. Sulphate of zinc is also found useful in solution with water as a combination with carbolic acid, for infected clothing and bedding. The latter has been found effectual in arresting or destroying the infection upon bedding and clothing in scarlet fever and small-pox, and probably will be found efficient in other contagious fevers.

Second—Disinfectants that effect chemical decomposition: 1. Chloride of lime. The fermentation of filth is checked by its presence, vegetable germs are destroyed by it. It needs to be liberally employed. Its use in relapsing fever proved invaluable, as likewise with other malignant fevers, depending upon filth and foul atmosphere. It is used either in a dry form, sprinkled upon floors, or in solution upon the floors and wood-work of infected rooms. In damp places, to avoid the hygroscopic properties of the lime, carbonate of soda is added. For the cleansing and disinfection of houses and apartments infected with relapsing fever: 2. Chlorine gas has been extensively used, and with the best results. (3.) Sulphurous acid is one of the most valuable adjuvants for fumigation of rooms or clothing that have become infected. Its properties are those of arresting fermentation, and probably as a deoxydizer. It is used specially in the disinfection of the contagion of small-pox, scarlatina and yellow fever.

The following methods in the application of disinfectants in special diseases are now employed by the disinfecting corps in the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection of the Health Department of this City, and it may here be said that these methods are found to be the best and most efficient, after many experiments and trials.

The manner in which disinfectants are employed in special cases, may be described as follows: If the patient is still living and upon the premises, the disinfection can only be partial, and must be continued from day to day until removal, recovery or death takes place. The best results are only obtainable when persons in charge of the sick can be relied upon to pursue the plan laid down thoroughly, during the presence of the patient. It must be continuous so long as the disease continues, for poisonous emanations are being constantly thrown off; these must be counteracted.

When the patient is removed from the room finally, the rooms should undergo a thorough disinfection by either of the means before spoken of, viz.: Cleansing with disinfectants, fumigation, and, finally, thorough washing out and exposing every part to the external air for a longer or shorter period, depending upon the nature of the infection and duration of occupancy, before they may be again occupied.

For the sanitary care of patients sick with small-pox, scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, or yellow fever, the general directions would be as follows: The sick room should always be chosen on the upper floor if possible. It should be kept well ventilated with such precautions as not to expose the patient to direct draughts of air, occasionally opening the patient entirely, and throwing wide open all doors and windows for a few minutes, replacing the impure atmosphere with a pure one. All vessels for receiving discharges of any kind from patients should contain some disinfecting fluid therein, such as before mentioned as suitable for clothing, and immediately after use be emptied and cleansed by boiling water. Water-closets and privies should also be kept clean and frequently disinfected. The Metropolitan disinfecting fluid, or carbolic acid, may be used for the latter purpose. The sanitary care of contagious diseases is not only a duty the medical profession owe to their patients individually but an obligation to society.

That contagious diseases may be so controlled by proper sanitary care as not to assume epidemic proportions, we think is possible, and it must be confessed that, although we cannot entirely control all that has been done in any instance, yet our own experience in dealing with them is that much has been accomplished already, and, with the cordial co-operation of the medical profession, such as in the Old Country, such results is certainly to be expected.

THE DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.

The Kentucky Organ Denounces the Arrogance of the Northern Would-be Leaders.

From the Louisville Ledger, June 21.

Confident and arrogant assertion of superiority long persisted in begets a belief in the mind of a party making such assertion that its excellence is real and not assumed. This observation may be applied to a portion of the Northern Democracy. Since the war some of the would-be leaders of the party in the North have been arrogant, exacting and domineering toward their Southern brethren, and they have been so long inculcating the idea that nothing good or politic can come out of the party, except that which emanates from their section, that they have got really to believe what they at first only assumed. In consideration of their superior excellence, they mildly suggest, and their truculent followers in the South then loudly demand, that the Southern wing of the party shall be only an appendage to the Northern organization. Northern men must make the platforms, select the candidates, and do all other things needful to be done preliminary to the election, and then the Southern Democrats must come meekly forward and be voted—and even this last they must do in humility lest they give offense.

Now the inquiry is pertinent in this connection: What would the Democratic Party ever have been without its Southern allies? And what can it ever hope to be without their active co-operation and hearty fellowship? There is not an achievement of the party in its long list of victories but what is the work, in the main, of Southern leaders and Southern Democracy. The Southern Democracy know their rights and they should go into the next National Democratic Convention, not defiantly, but with that manly independence of speech and action which a consciousness of honest intentions always begets. And if, after a free interchange of opinions has taken place, it is determined that the ground selected for the contest by our Northern brethren is the more advantageous position, why, then there is no fault but what the Southern Democrats will fall into line and fight gallantly for the cause. But, in the meantime, let it be intimated that the Northern Democrats possess all the political virtues and the denunciations of Southern leaders for differing with them, had as well cease. To say the least of such a course, it is in very bad taste, and can result in no good.

The new Magazine, *The Christian Year*, is out; every Episcopalian should see it; everybody should see it. It is a triumphant success, and the handsomest Magazine ever published. The first number contains a portrait of Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, engraved on steel, expressly for this Magazine, at a cost of nearly $500. Send 25 cents for a specimen copy. Unusual attractions to canvassers. The trade supplied by the American News Company.

Address Henry Morris, Publisher, No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

At Saunders', No. 7 Astor House, can be found a very large variety of fine English Pen and Pocket Knives, Sporting and Scissor Knives, Razors and Scissors, (in cases or single,) and other cutlery and toilet articles. Also, the old G. Saunders' Tablet Razor Strop, wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 2d inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle. Among them will be

A highly-interesting picture of local destitution entitled THE TENEMENT OPPRESSION, in which a vivid insight will be given into the exorbitant rents demanded by merciless landlords for filthy and crowded apartments; a clear outline given of the picturesque and the terrible side of the subject, and a revelation generally effected to one-half of the world of how the other half lives.

NATIVE MARRIAGE IN INDIA will form the title of a sketch written from actual observation of the highly-curious usages in vogue at Mohammedan and Hindoo weddings in the Valley of the Ganges.

Under the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found a good story entitled AN EXALTED HORSE, and a number of very readable selections from the newest books and magazines.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form an interesting feature of our Sunday edition.

The DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

In the department devoted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be found notes of military movements throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as also local items of general interest to military men.

The column headed NOTES AND COMMENTS will contain references to many curious incidents and events in various parts of the country.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE, received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our especial correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching for business purposes the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Never Allow Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or any

bowel affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints the system is often rapidly reduced to a condition beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, especially, everybody should be provided with that certain and safe curative for all stomach and bowel complaints, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

The Late Bishop Soule.

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT, invented by the late Bishop Soule, is creating a revolution in the cure of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, Sprains, &c. Try it, and you would not be without it for ten times its cost. For sale by J. F. HENRY, No. 3 College-place, and by all druggists. Price 75 cents and $1.50 per bottle.

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WHITE, 50c.; COLORED, $1 16.
Also the most approved style of patent portable frames at low figures.
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No Family should go out of Town, and leave their house alone, without calling at the office of E. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, and inquiring how it can be successfully protected from robbery during their absence.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important transaction at the Exchange yesterday, (June 30,) and one attracting much attention, the number present of those interested in real estate being very large, was a sale effected by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of four lots, together forming a plot of land 200.3 by 100, located on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-seventh-street, opposite Central Park. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Philip S. Crooke, Esq., referee, and the lots brought in the aggregate $63,000, the corner lot being purchased by A. B. Stockton for $18,900, and the three adjoining by Joseph Richardson for $14,700 each. The prices were thought to be low by the operators present, but in our judgment, taking into consideration the lateness of the season and the fact that the lots were sold at public auction instead of being negotiated at private sale, they may be termed fair, and as such, indicating a firm market. Four similar lots on the north-west corner of the avenue and Ninetieth-street were recently sold for $60,000, but even at these figures, in making a comparison, the difference is not so very great, but only goes to show that the purchasers of yesterday will undoubtedly realize a profit on the investment.

In addition to the above sale, Mullen, Williams & Co. disposed of a leasehold property known as No. 75 Robinson-street, north side, between West and Washington streets, embracing a four-story brick building, with lot 20.9 by about 75. The lease is for seventy-six years from May 1 at a ground rent $600 per annum, sold for $6,300. Purchaser, Geo. S. Walsh. The only other business transacted was a sale by order of trustees, made by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the right, title and interest in and to property in the State of Nevada, known as the Austin silver mines, including the personal property for $6,000 in the total, and purchased by John B. Elderberge.

The sale of lots at Alturas, Rockland County, on Thursday, by S. Dinger & Co., was not only largely attended, but in every other respect a gratifying success, something like $60,000, it is stated, being realized for the foundation of the proposed College. In fact, history was made by the result that it has been determined to hold another auction immediately. This will take place on Tuesday next, July 4, and from the healthy interest manifested at the opening sale, there is no reason to doubt but that the anticipations of the projectors of the enterprise will be fully realized. The details of Monday's sale will be found below. In all ninety-four plots, comprising 218¼ City lots, were disposed of, at an average of about $269 per lot, while the aggregate sum received was $58,830. The following were the purchasers of lots: Dr. Bennett, Brooklyn; Wm. B. Pugh, New-York; A. L. Carrille, New-York; Mr. Cumberson, Brooklyn; Stanton Johnson, Rossey, Rockland County; Col. Williamson, Tenafly, N. J.; Dr. Riggs, New-York; Isaac Fye, Clarkstown; A. L. Brewer, L. Sherwood and S. C. Stevens, Mossey; J. D. Graham, New-York; W. H. Whitou, Piermont; Hiram Bolston, Haverstraw; S. W. Canfield, Nyack; M. Sisson, Hackensack; Chas. E. Hunter, Nyack; Henry Post, Palisade; J. S. Trumbull, New-York; J. S. Brown, Allendale; John Long, Mossey; Mr. Frankenheimer and Dr. Hammond, Spring Valley; Mrs. Mary E. Jabea, New-York; J. B. Jenkins, Oneida; H. B. Fenton, New City; M. Carroll, Mossey; J. R. Miller, Elizabeth, N. J., and Col. A. P. Berthoud, of Newark.

The sale, on Thursday, of the estate of the Bowne estate, located near Flushing, Long Island, was also consummated on Thursday by E. A. Lawrence, as auctioneer, Oliver N. Chadwick purchasing the entire property, 132 acres, for $45,000. The sale was one in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Cornelius L. Murphy, Esq., referee. Mr. Chadwick was the purchaser at the previous sale, held a month ago, of the homestead mansion, with about eleven acres of land.

For today the only auction advertised is that at New-Rochelle, in Westchester County, where Wiggins, Sands & Garretson will dispose of a desirable country residence, located on Webster-avenue, in the village of Huguenot Park. Sale on the premises at 3 P. M. For next week, except the suburban auction at Alturas on the 5th, the transactions prepared are few in number and of minor importance. Such as are to occur, however, will be referred to on Monday.

Exchange Sales, Friday, June 30.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot n. w. corner of 8th-av. and 97th-st., 25.11x 100 ..... $18,900
3 lots w. s. of 8th-av., 25.11 n. of 97th-st., adjoining above, each 25x100, $14,700 each 44,100

By Muller, Willetas & Co.

4-story brick house and lot No. 75 Robinson-st., n. s., between Washington and West sts., lot 20x75.11, Tuesday, at 12 m., leased 76 years per annum, lease for 17 years $6,300

Suburban Sales, Thursday, June 29.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

By E. A. Lawrence.

22 acres of land, known as the Bowne Farm.... $45,000

ALTURAS, ROCKLAND COUNTY.

By S. Dinger & Co.

1 plot, No. 1, block No. 5, 3 lots, $140 per lot..... $420
2 plots, Nos. 2 and 3, block No. 5, 4 lots, $165 per lot..... 660
1 plot, Nos. 4 and 5, block No. 5, 4 lots, $110 per lot..... 440
3 plots, Nos. 5 to 10, block No. 5, 25½ lots, $125 per lot..... 4,438
1 plot, Nos. 20 to 24, block No. 5, 17½ lots, $110 per lot..... 1,925
1 plot, No. 27, block No. 5, 2½ lots, $120 per lot..... 300
1 plots, Nos. 28 and 29, block No. 5, 5 lots, $140 per lot..... 700
1 plot, No. 30, block No. 5, 2½ lots, $160 per lot..... 400
1 plot, No. 31, block No. 5, 2½ lots, $165 per lot..... 412
1 plot, No. 32, block No. 5, 2½ lots, $200 per lot..... 500
1 plot, No. 1, block No. 11, 2 lots, $200 per lot..... 400
1 plot, No. 2, block No. 11, 2 lots, $175 per lot..... 350
1 plot, No. 3, block No. 11, 2 lots, $165 per lot..... 330
3 plots, Nos. 4 and 5, block No. 11, 4 lots, $185 per lot..... 740
1 plot, No. 6, block No. 11, 2 lots, $180 per lot..... 360
1 plot, No. 7, block No. 11, 2 lots, $120 per lot..... 240
1 plot, No. 8, block No. 11, 2 lots, $150 per lot..... 300
1 plot, No. 9, block No. 11, 2 lots, $155 per lot..... 310
4 plots, Nos. 10 to 13, block No. 11, 8 lots, $180 per lot..... 1,280
2 plots, Nos. 15 and 16, block No. 11, 4 lots, $160 per lot..... 640
1 plot, No. 17, block No. 11, 2 lots, $200 per lot..... 400
1 plot, No. 18, block No. 11, 2 lots, $150 per lot..... 300
2 plots, Nos. 19 and 20, block No. 11, 4 lots, $160 per lot..... 640
1 plot, No. 21, block No. 11, 2 lots, $170 per lot..... 340
3 plots, Nos. 22 to 24, block No. 11, 6 lots, $165 per lot..... 1,020
1 plot, No. 25, block No. 11, 2 lots, $165 per lot..... 330
2 plots, Nos. 26 and 27, block No. 11, 4 lots, $150 per lot..... 600
2 plots, Nos. 28 and 29, block No. 11, 4 lots, $165 per lot..... 660
4 plots, Nos. 30 to 33, block No. 11, 10 lots, $150 per lot..... 1,500
1 plot, No. 17, block No. 12, 2½ lots, $165 per lot.. 412
2 plots, Nos. 18 and 19, block No. 12, 5 lots, $160 per lot..... 800
2 plots, Nos. 20 to 21, block No. 12, 7½ lots, $170 per lot..... 1,275
2 plots, Nos. 22 and 24, block No. 12, 5 lots, $175 per lot..... 875
5 plots, Nos. 14 to 18, block No. 10, 12½ lots, $130 per lot..... 1,625
2 plots, Nos. 19 and 20, block No. 10, 5 lots, $150 per lot..... 750
1 plot, No. 21, block No. 10, 2½ lots, $160 per lot.. 400
1 plot, No. 22, block No. 10, 2½ lots, $175 per lot.. 438
1 plot, No. 23, block No. 10, 2½ lots, $150 per lot.. 375
1 plot, No. 24, block No. 10, 2½ lots, $165 per lot.. 413
2 plots, Nos. 25 and 26, block No. 10, 5 lots, $200 per lot..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH FURniture, No. 78 St. Mark's place; if said little money is wanted, the balance on mortgage for five years; or would lease it with the furniture for five or ten years; the house is in fine order. Inquire from 11 to 2 o'clock to see the house.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad at New Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence; forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt street; brick house, two story, in exterior lines of travel; situated near depot; in healthy, attractive and promising part of Hoboken; house is finished, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden; fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold as a sacrifice; title perfect. Address, with full details, Dry. For particulars and photographs address H. C., Post-office Box No. 288, New-York.

WHERE SHALL I GO ON THE FOURTH OF JULY? To Whitestone, Long Island, and look at those convenient houses, which can buy for $1,000 cash and $50 a month. Take Flushing Railroad cars. Railroad runs every half hour all day long. Call on E. B. HORTON, Jr., No. 44 Cliff-st., before you go!

$30 MONTHLY AND $350 CASH will buy a snug cottage, and $60 monthly and $1,200 cash will buy an elegant house with every city convenience; both in sewered and macadamized streets at Whitestone, Long Island. Apply to E. B. HORTON, Jr., No. 44 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, blocks and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, farms and unimproved lots to let for one season or years. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cross sts.

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OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

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$20,000 REALIZED FOR THE BUILDING FUND.

UNEXAMPLED ENTHUSIASM OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

AUCTION SALES OF 1,000 LOTS AT ALTURAS will be resumed TUESDAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the grounds.

TERM OF SALE as heretofore, twenty-five per cent. only to be paid; seventy-five per cent remained by purchaser until the building of the College is assured, and then only by instalments; ten per cent. per month for building purposes.

Sale unreserved, to highest bidder. Parties desiring to examine the property may take

DAILY EXCURSION TRAINS

Foot Chambers-st., Erie Building, 24 A. M. Fare, round trip, 50 cents. Refreshments at the Pavilion on the grounds. Profits to Samaritan Home.

TRAINS ON SALE DAYS FREE.

For maps and further information apply to

S. DINGER & CO., Auctioneers,

At their offices in Alturas,

Or No. 58 Cedar-st., New-York.

P. J. GARRETSON, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, ON THE PREMISES, AT auction, SATURDAY, July 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock, the beautiful VILLA RESIDENCE of J. S. Ely, Esq., at New-Rochelle, in the vicinity of Huguenot Park, and the grounds of Col. Richard Lathers. The views of the Sound and surrounding country are extensive and beautiful. The dwelling is of brick, commodious, and out-buildings ample; excellent garden, fruit-trees, &c., &c.; grounds complete in every desirable relative. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9 and 11½ A. M., arriving in time for sale; return at 2:24 P. M. For particulars apply to the auctioneers,

WIM. JONES & GARRETSON,

Evening Post Buildings, No. 58 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherford Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS E. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE, WITHIN easy access from New-York, a property suitable for a first-class country school, with existing and permanent facilities. Address, with full details, PAUL GERARD, Box No. 338 New-York Post-office; advertiser fully responsible.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

In order to give our clerks a little recreation during the Summer months, we propose closing our store, BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., at 3 O'CLOCK on the SATURDAYS of JULY and AUGUST, and respectfully ask the public to do their shopping before that time.

LORD & TAYLOR

CANTRELL,

Nos. 258 and 241 6th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF

ENGINES, BOILERS, TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS, &c.,

AT

THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, 1871, at 10 A. M., the balance of the stock of the Novelty Iron-Works, consisting of one low-pressure beam engine, 30-inch by 5 feet stroke, with fly-wheel and governor; one low-pressure pendulum engine, 12-inch by 14-inch stroke, with locomotive flue and return tubular boiler, lathes, boring mills, slotting-machines, riveting machines, boiler makers, blacksmiths' and founders' tools, cupolas, cranes, pulleys, shafting, hangers, patterns, &c. Also, two Seevenson's Turbine Water-Wheels, 66 inches in diameter, brass buckets, cut gearing, &c. Also, the celebrated steam crane on the dock; reach of jib, 70 feet, lifts 50 tons. Also, one of the engines from the steamer *North Star*, suitable for coasting or towing steamer; cylinder 40 inches by 10 feet stroke. By order

JOHN T. SCHULTZE, Receiver.

Catalogues sent. Address

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 2 Beach-st.,

JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver, 745 East 12th-st.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—WM. TOPPING & CO., auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st., on FRIDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, the stock of dry goods, comprising dress goods, silks, shawls, embroideries, lace goods, white goods, skirts, hosiery, notions, &c., belonging to the estate of Mrs. M. A. MONTGOMERY, now in bankruptcy.

By order of ROBERT MACDONALD, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. STONG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL F. STORMS and GEORGE E. BORLAND, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel F. Storms and George E. Borland, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., before the Register in Bankruptcy, to whom all business in said matter is referred.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HOFFMAN, LUCIUS BELL and JOHN S. SEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Hoffman, Lucius Bell and John S. See, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the MONTANA GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At a Court held in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the Montana Gold Mining Company of Colorado, of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 24th day of May, A. D., 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of the President of said Company, made under the direction of the stockholders, directors and trustees of the said Company, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. SYLVESTER R. COBB,

Assignee in Bankruptcy.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. RUNTINGTON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss., at the City of New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1871.—On whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James F. Huntington, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. GEORGE E. THERRY, Assignee.

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 18 Broad-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 52 Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,

who will also act as attorneys for Messrs J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.

CHARLES H. DABNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-name of

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 23 Exchange-place, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

F. DREXEL,	Residing in
A. J. DREXEL,	Philadelphia.
J. H. WRIGHT,	
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,	Residing in
GEO. W. CHILDS,	New-York.
J. N. ROBINSON,	

PARIS, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.

No. 3 Rue Scribe.

DREXEL & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

No. 64 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us

Mr. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.

The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.

HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER is this day dissolved by Mr. GEORGE F. FRITZ. OSCAR STRASBURGER and GEORGE F. PFEIFFER will sign in liquidation.

OSCAR STRASBURGER,
GEORGE FRITZ,
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

The undersigned have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm name of

STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,

and will continue the import business of German, French and English toys, fancy goods, &c., &c., at 97 and 99 Fifth-av., as heretofore conducted by the old firm.

OSCAR STRASBURGER,
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

Room No. 77, Trinity Building, }
No. 111 Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1871. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between PHILIP W. VERPLANCK and JOHN W. ATWOOD, doing business under the firm name of VERPLANCK & ATWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either party will sign in liquidation.

PHILIP W. VERPLANCK.
JOHN W. ATWOOD.

Room No. 77, Trinity Building, }
No. 111 Broadway, New-York, July 1, 1871. }

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale and business, under the firm name of VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & IRWIN.

PHILIP W. VERPLANCK.
JOHN W. ATWOOD.
JAMES B. IRWIN.

No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE FIRM OF DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will remain with Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, who will attend to the settlement of the business.

FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP,
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
J. HOOD WRIGHT.

No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

I have this day associated with me my brother, Mr. CHARLES H. DABNEY, as partner, and will continue the old firm name of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. the domestic branch of the banking and brokerage business lately conducted by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the manufacturing and sale of sewing-machines and improvements therein, and other inventions, under the name and firm of STICKLER, ELLIOTT & WILSON, their place of business to be at No. 1 College-place, in the City of New-York.

JOSEPH W. STICKLER,
THEODORE C. ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM H. WILSON.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of THOMAS & REILLY, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business at No. 11 Broad-st.

ARNOLD THOMAS,
F. A. REILLY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HOWELL & COLBY expires this day by its own limitation. The books are with J. S. Howell, No. 13 William-st.

J. S. HOWELL,
W. COLBY.

REFERRING TO OUR LAST CIRCULAR of the 1st of January, we hereby notice that, by mutual consent, our firm ceases from this day. We have charged Mr. Emil Guerner with the liquidation. DROEGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

MR. THEODORE THEBEON RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, JAS. F. WHITE and BRYCE GRAY, under same firm name.

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED JOHN E. RUTHERFURD as partner under the firm name of GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY & CO. GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.

T. B. MUSGRAVE,
S. B. MUSGRAVE,
J. O. MUSGRAVE.

JULY 1, 1871.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

(East 20th-st.)

Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 27a and 29 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at No. 32 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. S. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, College View, West Chester, N. Y., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, SPARKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 13. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL, YOUNG LADIES' School, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER PURDY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31 day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1871.

PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BORDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.

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BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BILLIARD-TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—W. H. GRIFFITHS takes the lead with Delaney's patent wire cushions. They are being substituted in the place of the old cat-gut cushions. Phelan & Collender's old tables repaired and recushioned at No. 49 Vesey-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMILTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st. The Directors have this day declared a Regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.

ALSO

An Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after July 1, 1871.

JUNE 14, 1871. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871. }

THE INTEREST MATURING ON JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the Bank of the State, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.

MILLEN G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 26, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M. on 3d day of July, 1871.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) }
INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871. }

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual cash dividend of Four per cent. in Gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this company, on and after the first of July next.

Transfer books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on and after the 24th of June until July 3, 1871.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871. }

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. T. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871. }

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF TEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD Co., the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD Co., and the CALIFORNIA and OREGON RAILROAD Co., due July 1, 1871, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after said date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules or coupons will be received for examination after today, for which checks will be ready July 1.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the above-named bonds will close on the 26th inst. and reopen July 1.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable July 1. A. F. HERRICK, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1. D. B. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the coupons of the City of Fort Madison, Iowa, Bonds, which will mature on and after July 1, 1871, at the Central National Bank, New-York, will be paid at maturity.

GEO. BUMP, City Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky, First Consol. First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid July 1 at the Bank of America.

THE COUPONS OF THE ATHENS County Bonds, (Ohio,) due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or washer and ironer with the fine work; can be highly recommended for the last eight years; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 241 West 23d-st., second door.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, gentlemen's or families' washing, at her house, or will go out by the day; does up linens, &c., in superior order; satisfactory reference. Please address for two days at No. 403 West 36th-st., grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, laundress or housekeeper; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or the country; good City reference. Call at 146 West 125th-st for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED child's nurse, Protestant, one capable of taking charge of a baby from birth, or any baby required in that capacity; good reference. Inquire at present employer's, No. 14 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business; is honest with washing; no objections to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 19th-st., two flights up, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable women, mother and daughter; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both of reference; willing to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 307 West 125th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—AT A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist at washing and ironing; good reference given. Also, a woman to go out to work by the day. Call at No. 210 East 26th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 317 Bleecker-st. Mrs. HILDE'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious and reliable young man, as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as useful man about a farm or gentleman's place; is a good driver; can milk; understands plain gardening; best references. Apply at No. 171 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUAtions on a farm or gentleman's place; the man is a good coachman and gardener; the wife as cook, washer and ironer. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent, single man of long experience, and with unexceptionable references as to capability, character, &c. Address P. S., No. 6 Lexington-av. or at 134 64th West 3d-av., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; will go on trial for one week without pay, unless he gives satisfaction. Call or address C. F. W., No. 6 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE, BY A first-class Protestant man; no objection to the country; has first-class City reference and long experience. Address J. B., 58 Second-av., basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young German, a situation as coachman and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can also act as gardening; best City references. Address JOHN MEIER, No. 308 Williams., at the bakery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT Agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company with references, No. 128 and 130 Broadway, New-York.

COLORED HELP WANTED—AT GREEN'S Employment Office, 60 West 10th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH DUSHKIN, Plaintiff, against VIRGINIA M. HOUGHTON, and Amory Houghton, her husband; Joseph P. Hill, Jonathan B. Simonds, Nathan Cushing, Nathan A. Alfred S. Long and William L. Stillwell and Henry W. Bellamy, composing the firm of Stillwell & Co.; John S. Lees, George A. Coles, Patent Leek-shank Button Company, Robert Sloane, Charles L. Sherman and Hayden W. Wheeler, Lewis L. Peabody, Charles D. R

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 | Parthia, Saturday, July 1
China, Wednesday, July 5 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Siberia, Tuesday, July 25
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....................$145, gold.
Return Tickets........................$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets........................$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Assyria	Wed., July 5
Australia	Sat., July 8	Dacian	Wed., July 12
Britannia	Sat., July 15	Iowa	Wed., July 19
Europa	Sat., July 22	Ismalia	Wed., July 26
India	Sat., July 29	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 2

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 29.
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Aug. 12.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, July 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, July 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 8, 10 A. M.
NEMESIS...............Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, July 8, at 9½ A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......................July 6
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau), July 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.................July 20
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..................Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 2 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the trains. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 94 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

For Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES offer loans on security of bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, in sums from $5,000 to $25,000. No application will be received unless signed by the person who offers himself as bondsman.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.
The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.
Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.
I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
I. G. KAPPNER,
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 80,000 shares, representing a capital of £800,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
At an election held on the 28th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON,	GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS,	JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA, No. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Central Railroad Company of Iowa will be closed July 1, and remain closed until Aug. 14, 1871, for annual election.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871. A. L. HATCH, Transfer Agent.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened on July 8. All assents to the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed.
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman of Committee.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, B. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........$92,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
AUGUST T. POST,
NO. 5 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

$500 REWARD.

Lost, Eighty-two United States Coupons, due 1st July, 1871, as follows:
5 coupons of $1 50 each.
23 coupons of $3 each.
13 coupons of $15 each.
41 coupons of $30 each.
Amounting to $1,501 50-100.
The owner will pay the above reward on their being left with the Hanover National Bank, No. 31 Nassau-st.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $80,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds

OF
WESTERN R. R. CO. OF ALABAMA.
Guaranteed by the
CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
and by the
GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.
Above bonds bought and sold by
SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 420 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.
MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES NOT REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."
DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.
Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*
Drafts on Europe Sold.

TRUSTEES:
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE O. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.
TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July [illegible], 1871.
ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum.
Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY—*and not later*,—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

1871.—JULY INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Union Dime Savings Bank,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.
Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.
Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THOS. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent., upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1871.
The bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on MONDAYS until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Act.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 19.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1871.
DIVIDEND.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, will be paid on and after July 17.
Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.
Deposits and accrued interest..............$2,780,823 74
Surplus......................................202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871.................$2,992,606 43
$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $380 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Six Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; assets, $2,446,826; surplus, $189,415 37.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
GENERAL ORDER.—THE SOCIETY will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, July 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the ninety-fifth anniversary of our national independence.
Members of other State societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above anniversary.
A special meeting of the Standing Committee will be held at the same place, at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TO PERSONS REQUIRING horses. To be sold, two pony-built horses, suitable for grocer, butcher or expressman; also, an honest cart horse, suitable for any kind of work; sold for no fault; warranted sound, kind and true; on account of the owner going to the country. Enquire at No. 365 East 10th-st., near Avenue C.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, A FINE TEAM OF black ponies, seven and eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high; long, flowing manes and tails; have been driven by a lady for one year; have never been on a track, but can show three minutes, (the mare can show 2:50,) single or double; warranted perfect. Apply at stable, No. 55 1st-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY PONY, WITH HARness and side-saddle; also Victoria in perfect order and very stylish; pony very gentle; has been ridden and driven by child ten years old; sold for want of use. Particulars where they can be seen will be sent on addressing H. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID BLACK GELDING for sale by private gentleman; magnificent animal; young, sound; very highly broken; spirited; call and see the handsomest and best-trained horse you ever saw; warranted. No. 110 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE DAPPLE horse and a brown; 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; also, one of the finest brood mares in the State; sold low. Apply at No. 5 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, SIX YEARS old, 15½ hands; sound and kind; single and double harness. Can be seen at No. 140 West 28th-st., private stable.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BLACK road horse; sound, kind and fast, with Stivers wagon, separately or together, at a bargain. Apply to owner, No. 210 West 48th-st., Quick's stable.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, FIVE YEARS old, 15¼ hands high; a fast traveler; a lady can drive her; warranted in every respect. Can be seen at No. 7 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 256 WEST 34TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, furnished, with board, a handsome back parlor; $20 for two. Also, a nice room on second floor, with two large closets; $16 for two; reasonable deduction for one.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 17 WAverley-place, near Broadway, well-furnished front and back parlor; also other furnished rooms, to a married couple or single gentlemen, with or without board; reasonable terms; house first-class.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LITTLE GIRLS to board, from eight to twelve years of age, where they will receive all the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Call or address HOME, No. 219 East 127th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN an elegant house on Murray Hill, will let a suite of rooms with board or private table; highest reference exchanged. Call at No. 19 East 40th-st.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

HOBOKEN—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 14 River Terrace. References required.

PARTIES WILLING TO PAY A FAIR price for pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, good attendance, with or without board, will please call at No. 177 Lexington-av.

NO. 89 7TH-AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16th sts.—A handsome suite of rooms, together or separately, with or without board; terms moderate.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to let with large closets and bath-room attached; terms moderate. Call at No. 36 West 24th-st.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen, at No. 128 Thompson-st., third door south of Amity.

NO. 517 EAST 117TH-ST.—TO LET TO A very small family, two parlors on second floor, and part of third; rent, $25 per month.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Via Kingston, N. Y.
This new and elegant hotel, on the highest peak of the Catskill range, 3,800 feet above tide-water, opens June 15. Fine air and beautiful scenery. All the modern conveniences, including telegraphic communications. Is reached by boat or rail to Rondout; R. & O. R. R. (9 miles) to West Hurley; thence six miles by the proprietor's stages, running in connection with all trains. Parties leaving New-York at 4 P. M. reach the hotel the same evening. For terms apply to JOHN E. LASHER, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y.

LAKE MOHAWK.

A NEW AND DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN RESORT.
This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors and no gambling; two daily communications with New-York by rail; board, $10 to $18 per week.
For particulars address LAKE MOHAWK HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.
ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE,

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Now open. The most beautiful location on the Atlantic coast, still and surf bathing, boating, sailing, fishing, bowling, &c.
Parties wishing to engage rooms will please address
A. D. FAILING, No. 314 East 23d-st., New-York.
A Restaurant is attached.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y.
C. H. BULL, Proprietor.
IRA M. ELLIS, Manager.
This house, having been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, can furnish good accommodations for City guests. Terms, $2 per day and $10 to $12 per week. A good livery connected with the house. References exchanged.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.
S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

MONTOWESE HOTEL,

BRANFORD, Conn. This delightful Summer resort, four hours' ride from New-York by the New-Haven and Shore Line Road, is now open. Best of accommodations for fishing, sailing, and bathing. Large and comfortable rooms in a cottage near the Hotel. WILLIAM BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOUSE, ALburgh Springs, Vt., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 10, 1871. This house (which incloses in its grounds the principal Springs) is located near the banks of the beautiful Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from St. Albans. The facilities for boating, shooting and fishing render this region peculiarly attractive to artists, sportsmen and pleasure seekers. The proprietor has made arrangements with the favorite excursion steamer *A. Williams* to make excursion trips among the beautiful islands in the vicinity, or to Plattsburg and the Great Ausable Chasm twice a week if parties so desire. These Lithia and Sulphur Springs cure rheumatism, gravel, dyspepsia, gout, kidney and liver complaints, scrofula and all skin diseases and derangements of the blood, and are now esteemed by the medical profession as the most valuable in point of medicinal and curative properties in America. D. S. CUTTING, Manager, of whom rooms may be engaged in advance.

MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE, SOUTH Egremount, Berkshire County, Mass., situated in the midst of the unsurpassed scenery of the Berkshire Mountains, has been, together with the superb dairy-farm, fruit and vegetable garden attached, purchased by the undersigned. The house has been repainted and refitted and newly furnished in the most comfortable manner, and now offers great inducements to Summer boarders. The hotel is within easy driving distance of Lenox, Stockbridge, Barrington, Salisbury, Sheffield and other places of great resort. A convenient route is to Hillsdale via Harlem Railroad, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; also by New-Haven Railroad to Bridgeport via Housatonic Railroad to Barrington. Parties with carriages can come by boat to Hudson and drive over direct turnpike road twenty-five miles. The hotel coach is in attendance at Hillsdale on the arrival of 10½ and 4 P. M. trains from New-York.
G. & W. B. PECK, Proprietors.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHARON Springs, N. Y.?—If so, stop at the Howland House, which has been enlarged and refurnished this season. Terms, $14 per week or $2 50 per day. Accommodations for fifty guests.
H. R. HOWLAND.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building newly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—Spacious grounds, shady and retired; good stabling; stages run to beach and cars; terms moderate. Apply on premises or at 30 Beekman-st.

TOWER HILL HOUSE—NARRAGANsett Heights, Narragansett, R. I. This new and first-class house will open July 1.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
and LAST NIGHTS of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as the
MAN
O'
AIRLIE.
LAST MATINEE but ONE on SATURDAY, at 1½.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 3 and 4.
LAST PERFORMANCES of the MAN O' AIRLIE, and close of the season.
LAST MATINEE, FOURTH OF JULY DAY, at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

TWO HOURS OF LAUGHTER!
EVERY EVENING
THE
NEW LOCAL COMEDY
DELMONICO'S,
OR,
LARKS UP THE HUDSON.
Received nightly with screams of laughter.
Matinee of DELMONICO'S SATURDAY, at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.
LAST NIGHT AND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF TONY DENIER,
who will have the honor of appearing in
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
supported by the entire strength of the troupe.
TODAY, AT 2 P. M.,
LAST MATINEE OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Last opportunity to see it.
MONDAY, July 3—"THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled Orchestra,
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 5:45 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 27th......10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th......2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 28th.11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th....2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 29th...12:00 M.	Thursday, 29th.....4:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, July 1....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, July 1...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, July 1....2:00 P. M.
Sunday, July 2...7:15 A. M.	Sunday, July 2......2:00 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 1...2:00 P. M.	Monday, July 3...3:00 P. M.
Wed., July 5......9:00 A. M.	Wed., July 5......3:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 6.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, July 6..3:00 P. M.
Friday, July 7....12:00 M.	Friday, July 7.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, July 8...1:00 P. M.	Monday, July 10...8:00 A. M.
Monday, July 10...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, July 11..8:00 A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, July 2, for Newburg at 7:30 and Christopher-st. at 7:45, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Grassy Point, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 o'clock. Fare 50 cents each way.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) SUNDAY, July 2, 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way; returning, leaves Roslyn 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15. Townsend's Grove at Glenwood free of charge.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:20; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, North River, at 9 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½ A. M. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, same landings, at 2:30 P. M. and 2:50 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 27th-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—66 FEET in length and 14 feet beam; engine, 14x14 in.; well found and furnished; nearly new.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway, N. Y.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NORTH GRANville, Washington County, N. Y.; large double brick house; well shaded; commodious rooms; healthy location; pleasant scenery; good drives every way desirable; terms, $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, Jr., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT HILTON ON THE HUDSON; healthy climate, beautiful location, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ferry; terms, $10 per week. Address H. F., Box No. 21 Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DElightful place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SUPERIOR COW; family going to the country. Inquire at No. 254 West 31st-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THE LONG STRIKE.
Notwithstanding ITS GREAT and UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,
MUST BE WITHDRAWN TO MAKE WAY FOR NOVELTIES.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE LONG STRIKE.
Monday, July 3. Tuesday, July 4.
Wednesday, July 5. Thursday, July 6.
Friday, July 7. Saturday, July 8.
MONDAY, JULY 10,
Will be produced an
ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA,
By Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled
ELFIE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SATURDAY, July 1.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 2.
EVENING AT 8.
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS
In the beautiful romantic drama, entitled,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
For the last times.
MONDAY EVENING, July 3,
UNDER TWO FLAGS,
Which will also be presented for a
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TUESDAY, July 4.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Of Boucicault's Irish drama of the
COLLEEN BAWN.
JOHN COLLINS AS MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs Cruiskeen Lawn and Widow Machree.
Charles Wheatleigh, (his original part,) as Danny Mann.
Miss Emma Howson, with songs, as Eily O'Connor.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.

4TH JULY, PAINE, 4TH JULY.
AGAINST WESTON'S TIME.
112 miles, 22 hours, 44 minutes. $2,000 challenge accepted. Building holds 15,000 people; delightfully cool. Grand Promenade concert all day and evening, 25 cents, see small bills, &c., admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION—SPECIAL TRAIN

TO THE RAMAPO MOUNTAINS,
At Alturas, Rockland County.
The Glorious Fourth in the country. One hour's ride on Erie's splendid cars. Fresh mountain air; spacious dancing pavilion. Fine collation. Oratory, music, dancing and poetry. Prof. Nesher's celebrated brass and string band in attendance. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st., Erie Railway, at 9 A. M. sharp.
Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents each. May be had at office of Saratoga Crystal Spring; Wood's Museum, Broadway; D. M. Griffin's, No. 80 Cedar-st.; Mrs. Trumbull's, No. 276 Bowery; Preese's Commercial Hotel, No. 17 Park-row; Henry Smith's fruit-store, 28th-st. and 4th-av.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.
An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.
Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.
Tickets for the excursion...............................$1
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

GRAND EXCURSION, 4TH JULY.

The new and magnificent steamer STATE OF NEW-YORK, of 2,000 tons burden, will make an excursion to WEST POINT, leaving the Company's pier, No. 24 East River, Peck-slip, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 10 A. M., returning in time to witness the display of fire-works in the City. This steamer has spacious saloons and fine state-room accommodations. A band of music will accompany the excursion. Perfect order will be preserved. Fare for the excursion $1 50. Tickets for sale at the office on the Pier, No. 24 East River, and state-rooms secured. SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION up the Hudson to Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, (Iona Island) and Yonkers. The only boat that will land passengers on the pleasant island on the Hudson, Iona. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M., Christopher, North River, 8:30 and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated Band will accompany the trip.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO Glen Cove and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood.
The favorite steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) at 9 A. M.; No. 37 East River, 9:15.
Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.; Glen Cove, 4.
Fare, 50 cents each way.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG.—The splendid saloon steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHARLES POST, will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) at 8 o'clock A. M.; West 10th-st., North River, 8:15; 34th-st., North River, 8:30. Returning, will leave Newburg 2:30; West Point, 3 P. M. Fare for the excursion, $1 50. Music and refreshments on board.

EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare each way $1 25; no charge for berths.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

The MARY POWELL will make a trip down the Bay and around Staten Island from 34th-st. at 10:45, and Vestry-st. at 11.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 27th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

FOURTH OF JULY.

GRAND CELEBRATION

OF THE
FOURTH OF JULY,
EXCELSIOR FIRE-WORKS,
Manufactured expressly for
PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS,
BY
DETWILLER, STREET & CO.,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRE-WORKS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT retailed at wholesale prices at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
8:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
New-York, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
5:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THE THIRTIETH-ST. OFFICES OF this Company will be removed to the new depot, at 42d-st., for business, on the morning of SATURDAY, July 1. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH ULT., A BOX, containing one Point Lace Empress Collar, one Point Lace Handkerchief, and fourteen yards of Valenciennes Lace. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning the same to S. D. D., No. 12 Pine-st.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDIES.

Wife-Murder, Suicide and Wholesale Poisoning.

A Man Cuts His Wife's Throat and Drowns Himself—A Woman Charged with Poisoning Three Husbands and Two Step-Children.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Woman Mortally Wounded by Her Husband—He Drowns Himself.

For several days past JAMES POWELL, an Irish laborer, living with his wife, BRIDGET, in one of the cluster of shanties perched on the rocks at Seventy-third-street and Avenue A, has been drinking to excess. Nearly every day this week the pair have quarreled and fought. On Sunday last POWELL beat his wife in a shocking manner. For this she caused his arrest by Officer O'CONNELL, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and he was locked up in the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station. On Monday POWELL was released on $300 bail by Justice BIXBY, and commenced again drinking to excess and abusing his wife. It is alleged that POWELL was jealous of the attentions paid his wife by a male relative, and that this was what prompted him to abuse her. Soon after noon yesterday, the neighbors heard them quarreling as usual, followed after a time by the screams of the woman, but this had become so common an occurrence of late that they paid little attention to it. Some time afterward, however, they were horrified to observe POWELL leave the house brandishing a large knife. As they came toward him he ran toward Avenue A. He was pursued by some of the more courageous. POWELL ran down the avenue to Seventy-first-street, where he suddenly turned toward the river, and on gaining the edge of the water he leaped in and soon disappeared beneath the surface. Those who entered the shanty of the POWELLS found the woman lying on the floor, bleeding from no less than thirteen wounds—five on the head, two on the throat and three on each hand. These had been inflicted with a large-bladed pocket knife. The room bore ample evidence of the desperate character of the struggle. The furniture was shattered and broken, and there was blood on it and in various parts of the room. The woman had evidently resisted fiercely before being overpowered. She was so weak from loss of blood as to be unable to give any detailed account of the affair. They had quarreled as usual, she said, and he had then attacked her with the knife. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the attendant surgeon gave very little hope of her recovery. POWELL is alleged to have been concerned in the affray at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street nearly two years ago, when his brother-in-law, RICHARD ALLEN, shot one of a party of roughs who had created a disturbance in the saloon adjoining ALLEN's bath-houses. POWELL was a large, powerfully built man, and when under the influence of liquor was wont to give free rein to his evil passions.

HORRIBLE STORY.

A Fugitive From Justice—A Woman Charged with Five Murders Arrested at New-Brunswick.

Mrs. LYDIA SHERMAN was arrested at New-Brunswick yesterday by officers from Connecticut, who charge her with having poisoned at different times three husbands and two step-children, the offspring of her last husband by a former marriage. The Police of New-Brunswick have had the woman under surveillance for two or three weeks, awaiting the collection of sufficient evidence to warrant her arrest and to enable the officers to secure a requisition from Gov. JEWELL. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff BLAKEMAN, of New-Haven, Conn., arrived at New-Brunswick and communicated all his facts to Chief of Police OLIVER. The woman had gone to New-York, where she was being shadowed by a detective, and the officers awaited her return at the depot for several hours. She came on the 10:3 train, with a companion, and was immediately arrested. This woman married a Jerseyman nearly ten years ago, and after living with him three years, he died suddenly, and under circumstances which occasioned considerable comment. The second husband was married in Connecticut, and died under equally suspicious circumstances, but as nothing was there known of the former mysterious death, no action was taken. Early in 1870, at Derby, Conn., the woman married NELSON H. SHERMAN, a widower, with two children, one six, and the other fifteen years old. Within nine months these three died, all under the same unaccountable circumstances. After the death of the eldest child, which occurred last, Mrs. SHERMAN went to New-Brunswick to visit, and went also to Philadelphia. Immediately after she had left Derby, and succeeding the death of the child, the friends of Mr. SHERMAN took steps to investigate the matter, and to that end had the body of Mr. SHERMAN and those of the two children exhumed. The officers who come on to make the arrest state that undeniable evidence of poison was found upon all three of the bodies, and that it was plainly seen in the stomach of the last buried of the three. They also state that they have been able to fix upon the alleged murderer the purchase of poison similar to that of which traces were found. The poison was vegetable and of an unusual character, the officers being unable to give its name. They were not disposed to be communicative, but the above facts were elicited. They were armed with warrants and a requisition from Gov. JEWELL. After the arrest Chief OLIVER and Detective MITCHELL conveyed the woman to the office of District-Attorney HERBERT, where she was detained until 4 o'clock, at which time she was taken to New-Haven, accompanied by Sheriff BLAKEMAN and Detective MITCHELL. The statements of the officers leave no doubt that the woman is guilty of one of the most startling and sensational series of crimes that has ever been committed in this part of the country. On being charged with the crime she manifested surprise, either real or very well assumed. She gave no appearance of guilt, and beyond the simple surprise and the assertion of her innocence did not seem to be at all affected.

OTHER CRIMES.

Probable Homicide—A Man's Skull Fractured with a Dumb-Bell.

GEORGE H. WARD, residing in Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, last evening, accompanied by a friend, called at the residence of Mrs. HOLLAND, No. 967 Third-avenue. While there one of the boarders, named ALEXANDER IVES, without any provocation, caught up a dumb-bell, and with it struck WARD on the head, fracturing his skull, and inflicting a probably fatal wound. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. IVES was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station.

More Poisoning Cases.

ANDREW HICKS, aged forty years, last evening hired a room at No. 105 South-street, and took a dose of laudanum. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

PETER MCCORRY, aged six years, of No. 332 East Thirty-sixth-street, last evening drank some muriatic acid, and is not expected to recover.

CARRIE WINDUST, of No. 226 East Thirty-fourth-street, while intoxicated, last evening, took a quantity of COSTAR's rat exterminator, which she had purchased at SPANGENBURG & BOLTINCHER's drug-store, at No. 308 Third-avenue. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK RASCAULT, a German, aged fifty-two years, of No. 107 Sheriff-street, last evening took a quantity of arsenic. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Murderous Assaults.

HANNAH CONNORS and JOANNA SULLIVAN had an altercation in Park-street, last evening, and HANNAH was struck on the head with a pail, receiving a severe wound. The assailant was arrested.

OWEN REILLY, of No. 2 Marion-street, while drunk, last evening, tore his wife's cheek open from the mouth for the space of two inches, and brutally beat his daughter CATHARINE. He was arrested.

The Murderer Foster—Judge Ingraham Refuses to Hear an Application for a Stay.

In the case of WILLIAM FOSTER, condemned for the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM, Ex-Judge STUART yesterday applied for leave to make a motion before Judge INGRAHAM for a writ of error and stay of proceedings. Judge INGRAHAM, in view of the fact that he and Judge BARNARD constitute the General Term, before whom the appeal must first be heard, deemed it improper to hear any discussion, and therefore declined to entertain the motion. Judge STUART, it is understood, will make his application to Judge BRADY next.

Extensive Fire in West Fifty-Second-Street—Loss Nearly $60,000.

Early last evening, a fire occurred in the drying-room above the boiler on the first floor of the large five-story double building, Nos. 221 and 223 West Fifty-second-street, known as the New-York Moulding and Planing Mill, owned and occupied by Messrs. A. T. SERRELL & SON. The building had a frontage of fifty feet, and was 100 feet in depth. Through this immense building the flames rapidly ran, defying the utmost efforts of the firemen, who were promptly on the ground. In less than two hours the whole interior was burned out, and but little more than the four walls was left standing. Mr. SEWELL estimates his loss on building at $25,000, and on machinery and stock $15,000 each; insured for $30,000 on all. The shed No. 225, and the dwelling No. 227, both owned by SEWELL, were damaged by water. F. G. SUTTON's milk-depot, a wooden building on the side of the mill, was somewhat damaged by fire and water. Several of the frame buildings in the vicinity narrowly escaped destruction.

CARING FOR THE SAILOR.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital—Its Foundation—Treatment of the Patients.

Of the many anniversaries that fall on our national holiday, none can bring back more pleasing recollections to the mind of the old "tar" than the laying of the foundation-stone of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital of this port, which took place on the Fourth of July, 1836, Hon. C. W. LAWRENCE, Mayor, officiating, assisted by Dr. J. S. WESTERVELT, Health Officer, and other influential gentlemen. Since that time the Retreat Hospital has been of infinite benefit to the sick and wounded seamen who ever found a home within its walls. From the opening up to the present time 58,235 patients have been received, 47,089 have been cured, 4,917 relieved, 1,777 discharged at their own request, and 2,813 have died.

THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The grounds are situated between Stapleton and Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, and cover over thirty-five acres of beautiful land, situate on a slight elevation overlooking the Bay and the delightful scenery surrounding. Part of the ground is farmed for the use of the hospital, covered with out-houses, bake-houses, carpenters' shops and other requisites, while in other parts the grass grows to an unusual height, and the most beautiful willows on the island trail their weeping leaves along the ground, making a most delightful shade for sultry days. The air is fresh and pure, and the entire surroundings are healthful and pleasant to the eye. The hospital is an imposing gray-stone structure, with shaded verandahs all round the outside for the use of convalescent patients. The halls are wide and the wards roomy, lightsome and airy, cleanliness prevails in every portion, and every effort that could be made to make the sailor comfortable and happy can be seen in the various surroundings. One especially good feature about the hospital is that its management contrive to increase the number of wards, thereby giving more fresh air to each patient—an indispensable prerequisite to the proper treatment of sick people.

On the ground floor are situated the office of the institution, the dispensary and the private apartments of the House Surgeon, Dr. D. HENRY JOHNSON, who has had much experience with the army during the war in the hospitals and in the field, and also in California. Near to the doctor's rooms is the library, which in itself is a decided literary curiosity, consisting of both ancient and modern books, printed in almost every European tongue, with many extraordinary specimens from the West Indies and other islands. The room is large and comfortable, and is opened to the patients four hours every day. Books may also be taken up to the wards. A very fair pathological cabinet is also in the library.

THE OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

This humane institution was established for the benefit of seamen visiting our port who may either have contracted illness on the voyage or on shore, or met with some accident which temporarily prevented them from doing duty. Admission is gained very simply. The Captain signs a card stating that the man is ill; this is then countersigned by the Consul; and then the patient has no further trouble than to go to the office at Old Slip, when he is at once sent, free of all expense, to the hospital, where he is examined by the physicians and assigned to one of the wards. His name, age, place of birth, ship and disease are then carefully entered in the books, so that at any moment everything about the man may be told in a few minutes. The patient is visited twice a day, and oftener if necessary, and receives the best of food and nourishment, and all extras which his case may demand. He is then left to make himself happy as he can. He is neither treated as an intruder, nor obliged to work when convalescing. Those persons who do the work about the house and farm are all hired hands; yet to give "Jack" his due, the physician-in-chief, Dr. KING, says that sometimes when a poor fellow is getting better he will actually go to the office and ask for some light work, in order to keep "his hands in." Some very pretty specimens of boats and ships have been made by their industrious hands. One little steamer, twenty feet long, has her own boilers and wheels, manufactures her own steam, and can run over 100 yards through the water in good time. As evidence that the men are not hurried out or sent from the hospital partially cured, may be given the statement that among the inmates one was four years in the institution; another three years and one month; another three years and nine months; and so on. The patient is never sent from the hospital unless completely cured. Sometimes, however, the roving disposition of Jack gets the better of him, and he sometimes requests the doctor's permission to leave before he is recovered. He cannot be prevented, but invariably receives the best advice and caution from the doctor.

The Seamen's Retreat Hospital is supported by what is called the Seamen's Tax, which is somewhere about fifty cents *per caput* for every man on board each ship entering port, and so on in ratio for the officers up to the Captain. This, then, entitles them to admission without any extra charge. This tax cannot be enforced, and therefore it is left to the option of ship-masters or owners to pay it or not. The shipping merchants of New-York and other ports should, in justice to their sailors, combine to help an institution which cares for the poor tar in his day of trouble and despondency. A very small sum from each would secure for "Jack" a genuine "Retreat" where his wounds would be dressed and his diseases cured.

All nations use the Retreat. The Austrian war-steamer, the *Novara*, left four of her men after her in the hospital, two of whom since died. Of course the Austrian Consul paid the expenses. During the year one patient was sent to his home by the British Consul. Six insane patients were sent to the Insane Asylum at Northampton, and the charitable Trustees of the Retreat sent one to his home in the West Indies. There are at present in the hospital men from different countries—even one from Finland, a poor fellow who cannot make himself understood except by signs. The Physician-in-Chief, Dr. C. HENRY KING, is fitted for the treatment of such old warriors, having been long connected with the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon to the Seventh United States Infantry and Fifth United States Artillery, and also Medical Examiner of several of our public Boards.

THE CEMETERY.

When Jack lays down his head and casts anchor forever, his body is here treated in the most respectful manner, and is laid with due ceremony beneath the shadows of the willows which cover the small cemetery of the hospital, where the record of death and place of burial are entered in a book kept so well that a few days ago a woman from Chicago came to look after a brother she had not seen for years, and was at once shown the spot where the body had lain for fourteen Summers. The cemetery, the farms, gardens, and all the outer business is conducted under the management of Mr. D. A. EDGAR, Superintendent—a son of Dr. EDGAR, President of the Richmond County Medical Society. In conclusion it may be remarked that in the management, both by the trustees, the physician, Superintendent and other officers, the Seamen's Retreat Hospital cannot be excelled. It is a harbor for the poor sick sailor, and should command the sympathy of all who are acquainted with the perils, risks and trials of a sailor's life.

Opening of the New Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Depot.

The new depot on Forty-first-street for the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads is now nearly completed, and today the general officers of transfer and the like will be moved there. The offices of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads will be transferred there sometime during next week. As considerable work has yet to be done in connection with the passenger department, the trains on the New-Haven and Harlem Roads will run from their present depot until the 1st of August. The terminus of the Hudson River and Central Railroads will not be changed until the 1st of September, owing to the fact that the connection track in Westchester County will not be finished until that time. Among the many additions which may yet be made to the new depot, it is understood that the statue of Commodore VANDERBILT, which now adorns the façade of the freight depot in St. John's-square, may be removed and placed in the empty niche on the Forty-first-street side of the former imposing edifice.

The New Passenger and Baggage Express—Reduction of Hack Fares.

Another meeting of the Association of Licensed Hackmen and Expressmen, of this City, for the purpose of lowering the fare of passengers to fifty cents to any part of the City between the Battery and Twenty-seventh-street, and the carrying of baggage only to any part of the City for twenty-five cents, was held at No. 129 Spring-street, last evening, JOHN W. MARION in the chair. Money was liberally contributed to assist the objects of the Association, and to purchase 100 badges, to be worn upon the hat, marked "Association Carriages," and "Association Express." Over 100 hundred members are now enrolled, others desire admission, and it is expected that all the licensed hackmen in the City will join the combination. The Association feel confident that they can more than compete with the new Transfer and Crystal Cab Company, by offering better accommodations for less money, when it is taken into consideration that the fifty cents charged includes the carrying of the baggage.

Above Twenty-seventh-street to Forty-second, twenty-five cents extra will be charged for each passenger, and above that no new rates are now fixed. Persons who desire the exclusive use of a carriage will be charged at the rate for four persons. Thursday, July 6, is the day fixed by the Association for the commencement of operations.

MORE CHURCH TROUBLES.

A Rupture in the Episcopal Theological Seminary—Charges Against the Dean, Rev. Dr. Forbes.

A rupture has taken place in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, which threatens serious consequences. The matter in brief is as follows: For some twenty-five years the Theological Seminary has been without a regular head, and it was not until Feb. 24, 1870, that Rev. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D.D., was appointed Dean of the institution. At the time of his appointment the Seminary was under the charge of a board of professors, and had by their influence inclined very decidedly toward the ritualistic side of the Episcopal form of belief; so that on entering his office the new dean found that it was necessary to take active measures to counteract these tendencies. He met with strenuous opposition in this procedure, both from members of the Faculty and from some of the students; though by the Trustees, who are prominent churchmen in almost every State in the Union, and by the friends of the institution generally, his course was strongly sustained. A short time since, however, Prof. SEYMOUR, of the Seminary, who had been one of the most stubborn of the opponents of the new Dean in his attempt at reform, published a pamphlet entitled *A Defense Against the Assaults of the Dean, and Other Professors of the Theological Seminary*. This paper was sent secretly to all the Bishops and leading Episcopal clergymen in the country, with the request, written on the back, that it should not be made public. It contained a variety of charges against Dr. FORBES, accusing him of not possessing a proper theological education, of secretly endeavoring to lead the students over to the Roman Catholic Church, and at the same time neglecting to attend to the duties of his position in not being at prayers oftener than twice a week. A multitude of facts were brought up to sustain these charges, and throughout the paper it was indirectly urged that the future of the Episcopal Church was greatly endangered by the retention of Dr. FORBES in the office of Dean. Two days before the annual meeting a copy of this pamphlet was sent to Dr. FORBES, which was the first intimation he had received of it. At the meeting which took place on Thursday evening, and which was attended by a large numbers of Bishops from the Southern and Western States, besides prominent laity, Bishop ATKINSON, of North Carolina, alluded to the fact of the pamphlet having been published and circulated, and asked if some action should not be taken in reference to it. After a moment's discussion it was agreed to lay the matter on the table; but at this juncture Dean FORBES arose and said that he had hoped the matter would not have been mentioned, but as it had been there was no course left for him but to resign the charge they had confided to him.

He then left the room, but the trustees unanimously adopted a resolution refusing to accept the resignation, and asking the Dean to preside at the Commencement, which was to take place the next day. While speaking in his defense, Judge BELL, one of the most zealous friends of the Dean, was attacked by disease of the heart, and died almost instantly. This brought the meeting to an abrupt ending.

At the second meeting, which took place yesterday morning, Dr. FORBES said that he had been greatly pleased by the resolution that had been passed, and that he would retain the position for the present, with the understanding that the trustees should take immediate action toward finding and installing a successor to his position. The whole matter has created an intense excitement among the clergy of this City.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	58	63	68	73	74
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.05	..	30.10	..	30.11

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 61.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There is exhibited in an obscure store in this City a large bell, which is called the "Silver Toy," and is said to have been imported from Soo Chow, in China, in which place it was suspended over the gate of the city and rung on grand occasions. From its appearance this story is most plausible, for it is entirely covered with Chinese emblems, some of which were cast with the bell and others have been engraved since. It is about thirty inches high and fourteen inches in diameter at its base. It bears the date 1622 on its rim.

The sentence of the Court-martial recently convened on Governor's Island, with reference to the stabbing affray which took place there last April, has just been promulgated. The prisoner, FRANCIS LOHMAN, music-boy attached to Company B, who stabbed private DANIEL ALLEN in the back with a pocket-knife in the month above-mentioned, is condemned to three months' imprisonment and hard labor, and to forfeit seven-eighths of his monthly pay. ALLEN, who was stabbed, has been discharged the service.

The California big tree, known as the Forest King, seventy-six feet in circumference, now on exhibition at the Plaza, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, is one of the greatest wonders ever seen here. The task of felling it and preparing it for exhibition required the continuous services of four men 130 days. Its annular rings show it to be over 1,500 years old. Its height was 275 feet.

A correspondent in Connecticut wishes to know how it is that New-York dealers only return from five to six cents per pound for veal calves, when the TIMES reports sales at eleven and a half cents. The truth is that the farmer is swindled by dealing with middlemen, who make false reports to principals. One of these men declared angrily to a reporter, the other day, that we "were ruining their business by telling the truth about their sales."

The Park Commissioners cannot do a better work than to remove the stagnant water now in one of the fountains in the City Hall Park, on the easterly side. Yesterday it was green as the grass around it, and numerous small boys, having nothing else to do, were wading therein and stirring up its foul depths at every step. But the Mayor has a passion for the green, and this may lead to the perpetuity of the offense.

President GRANT and his son FREDERICK, Secretary BOUTWELL and Col. HORACE PORTER arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday morning, from Washington. Secretary BOUTWELL proceeded early in the morning to Groton, Mass. Senator CONKLING breakfasted with the President and party, the latter went to Long Branch in the afternoon.

EHRICH MORDENHOLZ, a German sailor boarding-house keeper at No. 389 Water-street, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN for withholding $145 belonging to WM. LAWRENCE, a sailor, who had intrusted it to him for safe keeping. LAWRENCE and a young woman named MARIA BAKER, who saw the money paid, were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

Today Mr. G. A. OSGOOD will receive on board his yacht, the *Fleetwing*, now lying at Staten Island, and about to leave for Cape May, one of the most handsomely constructed boats ever built in this City. It is 25 feet long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, 20 inches in depth, and is constructed of alternate layers of white and Spanish cedar. It cost upward of $600.

The samples of the abuses suffered by immigrants at Castle Garden mentioned in yesterday's TIMES were not in the least exaggerated. It was an error, however, to say that the chief clerk of the Ward's Island Bureau was the party who acted rudely to persons in search of information. On the contrary, it was one of the clerks in the Information Bureau.

Yesterday the sloop-yacht *Restless*, belonging to the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was sold by auction off the Battery, by Messrs. BURDETT & DENIS. The bidding commenced at $200, and the yacht was finally knocked down to Mr. J. B. SNELL for $950. Since last season she has been completely overhauled and fitted, and is in complete running order.

FREDERICK OTTO, a carman, of No. 21 Essex-street, a few days ago was bitten by a dog belonging to him. He thought little of the matter, but a short time afterward the leg bitten became inflamed, symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and notwithstanding the best medical attention, the man died yesterday in great agony.

Perhaps the greatest assemblage of flies in any one place in this City may be seen around a cooper-shop in the Bowery, where several hundred old sugar-barrels are piled up, awaiting to be destroyed or reconstructed. These are covered with particles of sugar, which attract the insects from far and near.

The signal station in Broadway, a description of which has already been given in the TIMES, is progressing satisfactorily. The greater part of the iron and brick work is completed, and the carpenters are now at work. It is most probable that it will be formally opened early in the Autumn.

On Sunday, July 9, there will be extraordinary meetings at the Howard Mission. Mr. VAN METER announces the first monthly concert of the Sabbath-school, for the afternoon, and in the evening a convention of representatives from all the reformatory institutions in the City and vicinity.

It is most probable that the experiment of extinguishing fire by gas will not be attempted till the Autumn. Then a huge temporary structure will be erected in Tompkins-square, composed of wood and covered with tar and other inflammables on which the firemen will make experiments.

In the case of BOWEN against CHASE, involving heirship to the estate of the late Mme. JUMEL, an appeal has been pending in the General Term of the Supreme Court. When the case was called yesterday, it was answered, "settled," and thus ends probably the last effort to disturb the present settlement of the estate.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Port Society, yesterday, the following summary of work for the past two weeks was presented: Visits to vessels, 1,650; visits to boarding houses, 826; sailors attended church, 1,028; visits of seamen at reading-rooms, 1,593.

A conductor who was recently discharged from one of the City railroads told a friend, confidentially, that when he was thus employed, he never took home less than $7 a day. He said that if he had been paid $4 or $5 he wouldn't have taken $7. Railroad companies may take the hint.

They never tire of changes in the County Clerk's office. Every little while some new job of "fixing up" the internal arrangements of the place is carried through at the expense of the tax-payers. Rumor has it that still another chandelier, desks and other furniture is to take place this Summer.

A balloon, painted red, white and blue, far up in the heavens, attracted much attention in this City yesterday. The individual who said it was a star had had his eyes moistened in a corner liquor-store. He insisted that he could see any quantity of stars.

LOUIS L. TODD was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy Marshal BARNARD, on a charge of having committed fraudulent bankruptcy in Trenton, N. J. He was committed by Commissioner DAVENPORT to await an order of removal to New-Jersey by Judge BLATCHFORD.

BERNARD GUTZ, recently arrested on a charge of attempting to create a mutiny on board the North German vessel *Nellie & Emma*, was yesterday discharged by consent of the German Consul, the evidence against him being insufficient to sustain a conviction.

In the case of ROSINA BENDER against JAMES EVARARD, to recover damages for injuries sustained by a gas explosion in Rose-street, the facts of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the jury failed to agree after several hours' consultation, and were discharged.

JAMES ROBERTSON, salesman, has been arrested charged with robbing his employers, GARDNER & CO., dealers in tailors' trimmings, No. [illegible]-street, from time to time of valuable goods. AYMAN COPPERMAN, pawnbroker, has been arrested for receiving them.

The reduction in the pay of the enlisted men of the army takes effect today. Privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry receive hereafter $13 instead of $16, and the compensation of non-commissioned officers is proportionately less than formerly.

A Bowery optician keeps a storm-guide in the window of his store for the benefit of the public. It consists of a liquid solution in a glass tube, and the approach of a storm is indicated by the liquid becoming filled with white, fleecy clouds.

Several fine specimens of the "California cactus" are exhibited on Broadway. They are about twelve inches in height and about ten in diameter. One is in full bloom, the color of which is a bright magenta.

In the case of AARON S. BLACK against J. M. ROBERTS et al., tried before Chief-Justice DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, and reported in yesterday's TIMES, the plaintiff has recovered a judgment for $3,806 51.

The ice-cream and floral festival of the Eleventh-street M. E. Church, last evening, was largely attended. The entertainment was enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, in which Messrs. KENNEY, COLEMAN, DEILER, STARK and others took a prominent part.

One of the enterprises proposed for the material part of the Presbyterian Church is the erection of a Presbyterian House in New-York City, which is to be used by the Boards of the Church, and form a centre of Presbyterian operations. The cost will be $100,000.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club, last evening, Prof. DARWIN's letter acknowledging the receipt of a notification of his election as an honorary member, was read. After that, Mr. W. B. SOULE told what he knew about "Taxation."

A little boot-black who works his brush on Park-row, "shut shop" yesterday, with $4 20 earnings for the day. He had lost 40 cents, he said, in pitching pennies, but he'd "make that up today playin' with 'Chicken Smithy.'"

CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN, who is indicted for procuring to be engraved a plate for the printing of counterfeit currency in Ohio, was admitted in $10,000 bail, yesterday, by Judge BLATCHFORD, for trial in Ohio.

The body of FRANK DICKINSON, aged six years, of No. 40 Vandam-street, who was drowned on Thursday, was found yesterday under Pier No. 44 North River, and taken to the residence of his parents.

The additional story on the Register's building in the City Hall Park, has already cost $100,000 and is yet incomplete. A good builder says that the whole job could have been well done for one-tenth of that sum.

The Excelsior Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, the pioneer of all the clubs, will make a visit to Haverstraw on the Fourth of July, for the purpose of playing the Spartan Base-ball Club, of that place.

JOHN MCGUIRE and BRIDGET PERRY, of No. 33 Cherry-street, were committed to answer, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on MOSES WEINBERG, a peddler.

The spike and nail manufacturers have reduced their prices. The following are the new rates: Tenpenny to sixtypenny nails, less than 100 kegs, $4 35; old rate $4 75; 100 to 400 kegs, $4 25; 400 to 1,000 kegs, $4 20.

A delightful Summer's drink is iced coffee. It can be had at any of the large restaurants or soda-water depots. Don't use cream with it, if you would quench your thirst effectually.

Rev. I. H. KING, pastor of Forty-third-street M. E. Church, in this City, recently received the honorary degree of D. D. from the Iowa Wesleyan University.

An unknown man, aged about sixty years, and wearing black coat and vest, and blue pants, was found dead yesterday in Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The Irish Societies held a secret meeting last night. There was wild talk about interfering with the celebration of the Orangemen on the 12th of July.

Nearly 1,800 accounts have already been opened in the Oriental Savings Bank, although it opened its doors for business only about April 1.

A very large crab, weighing eight pounds, brought from England, recently, in the *Batavia*, is exhibited in the window of a Broadway restaurant.

A silver salver is exhibited in a store in Sixth-avenue which has engraved in its centre a copy of the Declaration of Independence.

The City Chamberlain paid $3,240 50 into the City Treasury, yesterday, being interest received on City deposits during June.

All who failed to pay their income taxes before the expiration of yesterday are subject to the penalties provided by law.

Police-Sergeant GEORGE N. DAVIDSON was yesterday transferred from the Twenty-[illegible] to the Eighth Precinct.

The new ferry-boat *Farragut*, which was launched two weeks ago, will soon be ready to ply on the Fulton Ferry.

"The Society for the Encouragement of Wearing Clean Shirts" is inscribed on a sign over a Chatham-street shirt-store.

Carved and raised-letter signs are becoming quite common on Broadway. There are several very handsome ones.

Coal is selling for about $7 a ton at the yards, but the poor who buy it in smalls, pay at the rate of at least $12 to $15 a ton.

A boat-load of water-melons arrived yesterday, and were hawked about the street by perambulating venders.

Columbia College, Washington, D. C., has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Prof. HILYARD, of Washington, and Gen. REEVE, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

The Tammany Society will celebrate the Fourth of July, as usual, by listening to political speeches.

Count TURENNE, Secretary of the French Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. HUNTER, of the United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. H. PRATT, of Salt Lake City, is at the Madison-avenue Hotel.

Gen. H. S PARKER and Hon. J. L. GIBBS, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House.

Bishop SIMPSON is at Long Branch, in very feeble health.

Gen. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS, of Portland, Me., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Petroleum Exchange yesterday adjourned till next Wednesday.

Gen. BANKS remains at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator CONKLING has gone to Utica.

Music at Central Park at 3½ P. M.

The young ladies' academy attached to the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, in charge of Mother AUGUSTINE, Lady Superioress, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, celebrated its anniversary yesterday. The exercises consisted of dramatic representations, recitations, essays and musical selections. Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General, and a number of Roman Catholic clergymen were present.

BROOKLYN.

Several wealthy citizens have contributed $6,000 toward providing for the free concerts at Prospect Park every Saturday afternoon during the present warm season. Grafulla's Band has been engaged, and a Pagoda is now being erected for their use. The inaugural performance will be given on Saturday next. Mr. THOMAS CLARK, Jr., and Water Commissioner FOWLER projected the concerts.

The last of the regular Friday evening meetings in Plymouth Church, at which Mr. BEECHER will be present until after the Summer vacation, took place last night. The attendance was exceedingly large. Mr. BEECHER reaffirmed his belief in the main doctrines of the Christian Church, and added that he hoped to save men, not by fear, but by hope and love.

All the arrangements for the unvailing of the bust of WASHINGTON IRVING in Prospect Park today, at 5 P. M., have been completed, and unless some unforeseen difficulty should occur, it will undoubtedly take place. An excellent band will be in attendance, and the principal oration will be delivered by Rev. H. W. BEECHER.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, W. H. BLISS, through his counsel, moved for an injunction to restrain the City of Brooklyn from using a certain coupling for fire hose, of which he was the inventor, and which he alleges the City is now using in violation of his patent. The case was submitted and decision reserved.

JOHN EAK, driver of one of FRIES' lager-beer wagons, fell from his wagon yesterday afternoon, in Joralemon-street, near Court-street, and was killed. The wheels of the vehicle passed over his breast.

The citizens of the Eastern District have made application to the Board of Aldermen to have the offal-dock at the foot of North Sixth-street removed, as a nuisance to the neighborhood.

HENRY MILLER was prostrated by the sun in Court-street, yesterday, about noon. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died about 4 o'clock.

The motion for increased alimony in the Kellogg divorce-case was denied by Judge GILBERT, yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday burglars gained an entrance into the grocery-store of OTTO GOERTZ, located at the corner of Sixth-street and Jackson-avenue, Long Island City. After breaking into the money-drawer and stealing $117, they broke into the back room, where the family lived, and were surprised by Mr. GOERTZ, who gave an alarm, but before aid could be procured they made their escape.

In the report of certain swindling operations recently carried on among the Long Island farmers, the name of Mr. HENRY V. BEDELL, a highly-respectable person, was erroneously substituted for that of the swindler, JOSIAH PRESTON. Mr. BEDELL was unfortunate enough to be the victim of the operation, but he was in no wise else connected with the matter. The mistake is an obvious one, for which the TIMES is exceedingly regretful.

An inquest was held, yesterday, on the body of DAVID P. MILLER, at Newtown, by Coroner TEWKSBURY. Mr. MILLER died suddenly in the morning from an attack of apoplexy. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the fact. Mr. MILLER was a well-known resident of Queens County, and had a local reputation as a successful politician.

Four cars, for the use of the new dummy line between Hunter's Point and Calvary Cemetery, have arrived at the dock, Long Island City. The cars will run over the old Flushing line, now owned by the South-side Railroad.

Rev. C. B. ELLSWORTH, late rector of St. John's Church, Huntington, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fourth District F. and A. M., vice L. BRADFORD PRINCE, who declined a reappointment.

One of the causes of the new and successful temperance movement in Jamaica is the report, by one of the ministers, that several of the school boys have been under the influence of liquor lately while at school.

STATEN ISLAND.

The population of the village of Edgewater is about 8,000, which is one-fourth of the population of Richmond County. There are over 200 drinking-places in the village, which should yield from licenses, at the least, $6,000 a year, for the support of the poor, or other purposes. There are, however, not over twenty that have licenses, and all the rest sell in violation of the law.

The Treasurer of Tottenville, Mr. DANIEL BUTLER, who was appointed by the Trustees under the old Corporation Charter, still holds the books, papers and several hundred dollars in money, and as soon as a decision is had from the Courts as to whether they have a Charter, the money will be handed over to the proper authorities.

ANTONIO CASTELLO and VINCENT TARBELLE, who were sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Jail, for robbing the premises of Mayor GIBBS, at Clifton, have been liberated.

The Police Commissioners, Messrs. ELLIS and DENYSE, met at their new head-quarters, Stapleton, yesterday afternoon, and appointed PETER H. WANDLE Clerk to the Board.

A. W. CARY, charged with severely stabbing JOHN MULLEN in the side, has been committed for further examination.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual exhibition and distribution of prizes at the Fort Washington French Institute took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. PROVOST, Principal of the Institute, delivered an admirable address. The exercises consisted of recitations, translations, modern languages, English elocution selections from four modern languages, &c.

One of the finest willow-trees in the country is to be seen in the College Park at Fordham. It is covered with mistletoe.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual examination of the students of the German Theological School at Newark, was held yesterday. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches have recommended the school as one of the theological institutions of their Church, and it will accordingly receive such support as will establish it on a durable basis.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City estimate the expenses of the Department for the ensuing year at $242,300, $190,000 of which go the support of the police force.

The Newark Public Schools, yesterday, broke up for the Summer vacation, which lasts two months. Interesting closing exercises took place at several of the schools.

The New Jersey State Dental Association will meet at Newark on the 11th inst. Dr. STOCKTON will deliver the annual oration, and Dr. DE LANGE will give a public clinic.

Dr. TIFFANY, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, will deliver the Fourth of July oration at that place instead of Col. MCCLURE, of Philadelphia, who is ill.

The Arion Singing Society of Baltimore, on its return from the Sangerfest, yesterday, stopped at Newark, becoming the guest of the Newark Societies.

The sale of property in Hoboken for the non-payment of taxes, which was announced to take place yesterday, has been postponed until the 16th of August.

The Board of Public Works of Jersey City will require $456,000 to meet the expenses of the Department for the coming year.

Open cars built upon a new model and fitted for Summer use are being placed on the Irvington horse car line, at Newark.

JUDGE BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court, with his family, is visiting his friends at Newark and Paterson.

A $4,000 burglary was foiled in Jersey City yesterday, and one of the cracksmen arrested.

Alterations are being made in the grounds and entrances to the Newark Post-office.

Senator MORTON is at Long Branch.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—First Assistant Engineers—Fred. G. McKean detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the *Ashuelot*, in the Atlantic fleet; William S. Smith, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Monocacy*. Second Assistant Engineer Jabez Burchard, from League Island and ordered to the *Ashuelot*.

[Advertisement.]

THE POPULAR FAVORITE.—The Summer style of Gentlemen's Hats just introduced by the famous KNOX has hit the public taste to a dot, and is attracting everybody to his sales-room, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. This is as it should be—so thinks KNOX, and so think we all.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Paraguay	July 1	New-York	London.
Pereire	July 1	New-York	Havre.
Main	July 1	New-York	Bremen.
Parthia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	July 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Atlantic	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR SAN DOMINGO.

Tybee	July 1	New-York	S. Dom'go

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M.... For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 11½ A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M.... For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	3 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall and California.—For San Francisco—E. M. King, Samuel Brunt and child, John H. McCutcheon, H. N. Ellenwood, Bridget Keenan, Mrs. Margaret Mulvey, Geo. Zuman and lady, Chas. Raymond, Mrs. George C. Thompson, Miss Augusta Lina, Mrs. A. E. F. Cooper and child, Mrs. E. F. Moore and child, Maria Kutler, Capt. H. F. Reynolds, F. A. Covil, Geo. A. Fuller, Mrs. Geo. A. Fuller, C. J. Nickerson, J. W. Doritt. For Aspinwall—Rev. A. M. Mervin, wife, sister and nurse, Menico Colemonea, Fernando Perrago, Jose N. Vernaza, Domingo Quira de Puerote, Pedro V. Cuadros, D. Nacias, wife, nurse and child, Capt. C. R. F. Boxer, Geo. C. Driner, Carl Frederich Lassanger and wife, Mr. Ellingroorth, Salvador Lava, W. H. Williams, H. O. Gates, P. H. Ainsworth, J. Wellenbug, W. H. Greaves, Isaac L. Gibb.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Mrs. Maria Ping and servant, E. Samuell, P. Munes, A. Lamosa, wife and 2 children, G. Rodriques, R. Olmstedt, M. Dante, P. Guiterres, J. Menyol, T. J. Harrison, A. Maxon, P. Cruxen, G. M. Gage, Mrs. E. Madan and son, J. H. Meeteer, Miss N. McCarty, A. Menendes, H. Castaneda, J. King, F. Briggs, James Guffy, Charles Neil, Mrs. M. Hayes, Thomas Coad, Miss Emma Marshall, Miss Nellie Leonard, S. Batista, G. de Meth, A. Warburg, Miss Kemp, Miss Georgiana Bethel, Miss Katie Bethel, Edwin Bethel, A. Bethel, C. Bethel, B. Bethel, Mrs. Black, 2 children and servant, Miss Campeljohn, Miss E. Duncombe, H. George, Mrs. J. S. Howell and servant, Miss Ella Howell, Dr. Hattie, J. E. Murphy, Miss Murphy, J. Williams, wife and daughter, Mrs. Charles Sargent, 2 children and servant, Capt. Oulton, H. Meek, Rev. R. Capel, L. Smith, 4 British seamen, 2 Consul's men, and 2 Chinamen.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—E. Brooks, Mrs. E. Brooks, H. Hasen, Mrs. H. Hasen, H. Blackwell, Mrs. H. Blackwell, A. Watrous, W. T. Spencer, W. C. Smidiser, H. T. Brightman, Mrs. Harrison, Rev. T. W. Lee, wife and children, John Wells, E. W. Hawkins, J. Caldwell, Mrs. J. Caldwell, A. H. Jerger, C. W. Planey, F. Houltchels, Wm. Littlefield, Jr., S. F. Phillips, Jr., A. F. Hammond, W. B. Simmons, Robert Mider, T. H. Wilson, J. P. Whitman, R. J. McCarthy, T. B. Gowan, J. R. Scott, S. Balger, J. Jenkinson, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:32 | Sun sets....7:35 | Moon rises...7:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.8:21 | Gov. Island..7:10 | Hell Gate...8:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Aun Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia.

Ships Robena, Hammond, London, Thomas Dunham's Nephew; Storkors, (Norw.,) Enchsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye and Co.

Barks Larkspur, (Br.,) Johnson, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken; Adelaide, Penery, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Marathon, Donnell, Richmond, Va., V. H. Brown & Co.

Brigs J. Bickmore, Henley, Portland, C. L. Hatch; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Thomas, Port au Spain, Jones & Lough; Sabina, (Br.,) Venson, Pictou, Hutton, Watson & Co.; G. J. Troop, (Br.,) Bendrot, Sidney, C. B., Moss & Warn; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Justina, Kenniston, Portland, H. B. Brown & Co.; George A. Pierce, Poole, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg; Thos. Winans, Morgan, Cat Island, Joseph Eneas; C. & N. Rogers, Cubberly, Norfolk, Va., C. R. Staples & Co.; J. J. Clarke, Lee, Boston, R. P. Godwin & Son; R. W. Atwood, Doane, Provincetown, B. J. Wenberg; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Sloop Deception, Titus, New-Haven.

Canal-boats W. S. Stewart, Pickens, Oswego, National Transportation Co.; P. C. Pierce, Hart, Oswego, National Transportation Co.

Barge Alfred D. Cook, Barker, Bridgeport, J. A. Coddingham.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, June 27, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. June 28, 6 P. M., 10 miles N. from Cape Lookout, passed a bark bound S., showing white flag, with red letters A. M. in it.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, June 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. June 29, 8½ P. M., 40 miles N. from Smith Island, passed steam-ship Georgia, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, June 24, and Nassau 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, June 17, and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and 711 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Ship Annie Bingay, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Newport, Eng., 29 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather, and been 22 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and fogs; June 11, lat. 44, lon. 42, spoke ship City of Ragusa, hence for London; June 26, 60 miles S. of Sable Island, passed a raft constructed of spars and planks, evidently from some vessel abandoned.

Ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, Cromley, Rio Janeiro, May 9, via Hampton Roads, June 25, with coffee to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Arnold, Sturges & Co. Crossed the equator May 2?, in lon. 33 30, and since had fine weather.

Bark Peddler, (Dan.,) Janssen, Port Talbot 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had variable weather, and been 15 ds. W. of the Banks; June 8, lat. 43 33, lon. 42, had a gale from W. to N. N. W. lasting 28 hours; 27th, lat. 40 30, lon. 71, passed a vessel bottom up.

Bark Louis, (N. G.,) Wicks, Rotterdam 39 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather to the Banks, and been 17 ds. from thence, with light easterly winds and fogs.

Bark Prindcesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port brig Carrie P. Gibbs, for New-York in 4 ds.; the brig Gipsy, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous.

Brig Castilian, (of Portland,) Richards, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Left in port brigs Minnehaha and Richmond, for New-York in 3 ds.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Elizabethport, Portland, Me.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nelson, Rio Grande do Sul, 53 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to J. A. Hussey; crossed the equator June 1, in lat. 40, and since had fine weather.

Schr. Hera, (of Boston,) Kent, Havana 11 ds., by Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has had fine weather, with light southerly winds.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newcomb, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with building-stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Manantico, Claypool, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eclipse, Dickens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Barkalew, Robbins, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven, Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, McAllen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Only Son, Collins, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. J. H. Yeomans, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jachin, Shute, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. James Hoffman, Guptil, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New-Regulus, Hallock, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Porter, Veochis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. W. Lock, Bentley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elwood Doran, Harris, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Wilson, Conners, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph English, Barker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Marcena Munson, Dayton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willow Harp, Hawkins, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James K. Polk, Buckley, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. J. M. Lawrence, Sprague, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennet, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Abbie S. Willard, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Saugus.

Schr. Henry Lennel, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Hall, Willies, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Port Chester.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr., R. H. Jones, Davis, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. F. Mesny, Lewis, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterlee, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Henry Gibson, Dening, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Parker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Phinney, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Hudson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Skidmore, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Earl, Ferguson, Elizabethport, for Chelsea.

Schr. Veranda, Pender, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. James McDivett, Carroll, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen J. Russell, Mehaffy, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Motto, Searle, Providence, Elizabethport.

Schr. W. H. Bowman, Terry, Providence.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence.

Schr. P. C. Smith, Van Andall, Providence.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, McCarthy, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. D. Scull, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sam. Keller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. H. Chaffee, Marks, Hartford, Conn.

Schr. Herald, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. & W. Shewell, Richardson, Virginia.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen, Hall, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. M. J. Kennedy, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, Wareham.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Fall River.

Schr. George Gillum, Murray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. R. Smith, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. John Tinker, White, Providence.

Schr. A. Truman, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, New-Bedford.

Schr. George Conover, Cook, Hartford.

Schr. Nautilus, Crocker, Vinalhaven.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chas. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Convoy, Pratt, Spruce Head.

Schr. Mary Ames, Colton, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. W. Coffin, Strout, New-Haven.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Murphy, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Emma, Carroll, New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence.

Schr. Sallie Morton, Morton, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Nansett, Mayo, Fall River.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, Providence.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.

Schr. Maria, Allen, Stonington.

Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.

Schr. Denis Hastings, Pelton, Virginia.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Virginia.

Schr. C. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Bella Hall, Draspo, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

Below.

Ship Thatcher Magoun, (of Boston,) Peterson, Liverpool May 30, with mdse. to Russell, Howes & Co. Was boarded June 28, in lat. 40 31, lon. 70 20 by pilot-boat George W. Blunt, No. 11.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool May 24, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Was boarded June 28, in lat. 40 25, lon. 70 26, by pilot-boat George W. Blunt, No. 11.

Brig Hunter, Wilson, Tuspan, Mex., 43 ds., with mahogany to J. Cunningham & Sons. By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Clara, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McConnell, from Montevideo, arr. 29th, and anchored off Sandy Hook; has been ordered to the City, and is consigned, cargo to C. A. Auffmordt & Co., vessel to Boyd & Hincken; crossed the equator June 5 in lon. 30 30, and since had fine weather.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 30.—Arr. bark Homeward Bound, from New-Orleans; brig Minnie Abbie, from Montevideo; the British steamer Clotilda, which has been ashore on Wells' Beach, Me., for several months, was gotten off last evening and towed into Portland Harbor this morning, where she will be repaired; steamers James McClellan, from Baltimore, and Aries, from Philadelphia; brig Timothy Field, from Rondout.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30.—Arr. brig Georgia and schr. Willie Martin, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig H. G. Berry, from Cardenas. In Roads, bark Templar, from New-York for Baltimore, and brig Wild Horse, for Nova Scotia.

Passed out, ship Gray Eagle and bark Adelaide, for Rio, and bark Iris, for Pernambuco; brigs Eliza and Henrietta, and schooner E. R. Brown.

Arr. brig Lurline, from Rio for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 30.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York; bark Continental, from Boston; schr. Inery Bell, from Baltimore.

Cleared steam-ship Oriental, for Boston; Lapwing, for Liverpool; schr. Wave, for Nassau, N. P.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 29, P. M.—Arr. schs. Whitney Long, Pensacola, Boston; F. St. Clair Edwards, E. A. Conkling, Philadelphia, do.; Veto, New-York, do.; Hudson and Oregon, do., Bangor; Delaware, do., Salem; E. & L. Marts, Elvie Davis, John Stedman, Rachel Seaman, E. B. Graham, J. D. McCarthy, J. H. Wainwright, Althea, Boston, Philadelphia; T. W. H. White, Gardiner, do., Savannah; Leesburg, Providence, St. John, N. B.; C. Chamberlain, Hyannis, New-York; Ada Herbert, Harwich, do.

Sld. schrs. Sarah Clark, C. S. Vanderwoort, D. S. Siner, Georgie Deering, Victor, E. G. Irwin, Samuel C. Hart, E. B. Everman, Ariel, William Walton, Olive Avery, Terrapin, Hudson, E. & L. Marts, F. St. Clair Edwards, E. A. Conkling, Veto, Whitney Long, Oregon, Delaware.

June 30—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Caroline Hall, Philadelphia, Boston; Rainbow, New-Haven, Bangor; W. K. Chapman, New-York, Rockland; E. F. Cabada, Boston, Philadelphia; Hickman, do., New-York.

Sld. schr. E. F. Cabada, and all before reported except the arrivals of this morning.

Spoken.

June 28, lat. 40, lon. 70 16, by pilot boat George W. Blunt, No. 11, whaling bark Alaska, from New-Bedford for Arctic Ocean.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, June 30.—The steam-ship City of Limerick has arrived from Liverpool, and the steam-ship City of Baltimore has arrived from New-York. This is the last trip of each vessel to this port. Both sail this afternoon, and both were detained off the harbor by a fog 16 hours.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, June 30.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York June 21, touched at Queenstown this morning and proceeded for Liverpool. The Anchor line steam-ship India, Capt. Munroe, from New-York June 17, touched at Moville this morning and proceeded to Glasgow.

The Hamburg American steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York June 20, touched at Southampton today and proceeded for Hamburg.

FANS

IN VERY GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED BY

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO OUR ALREADY LARGE STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW AND ELEGANT

SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet, and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.